

CHEMICAL MARKETS

Established 1914

The Weekly Business Periodical of the
Chemical Process Industries

VOL. XIX No. 17

Published Every Thursday by
Drug & Chemical Markets, Inc.

SEPTEMBER 2, 1926

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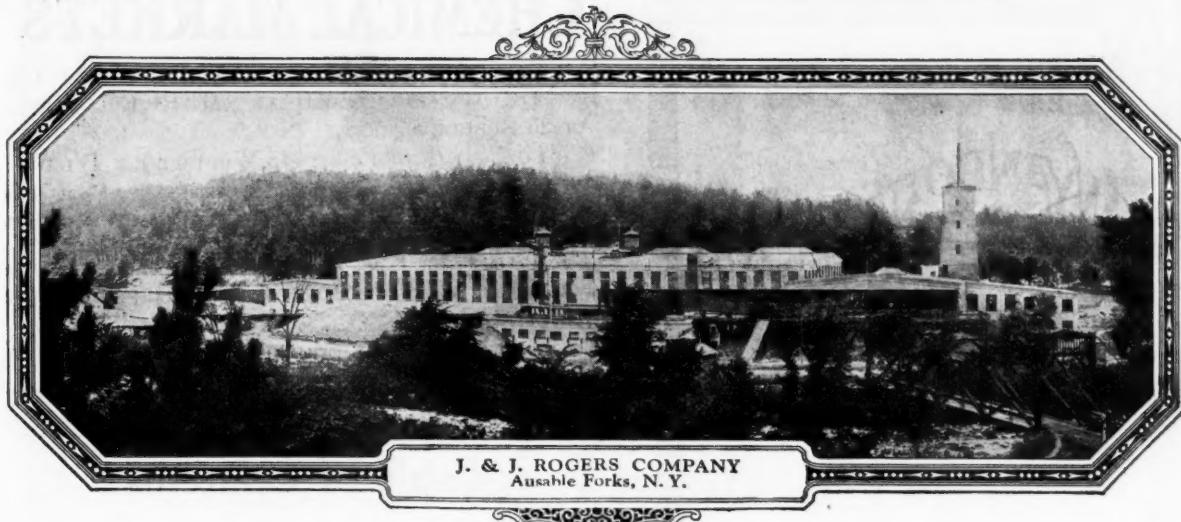
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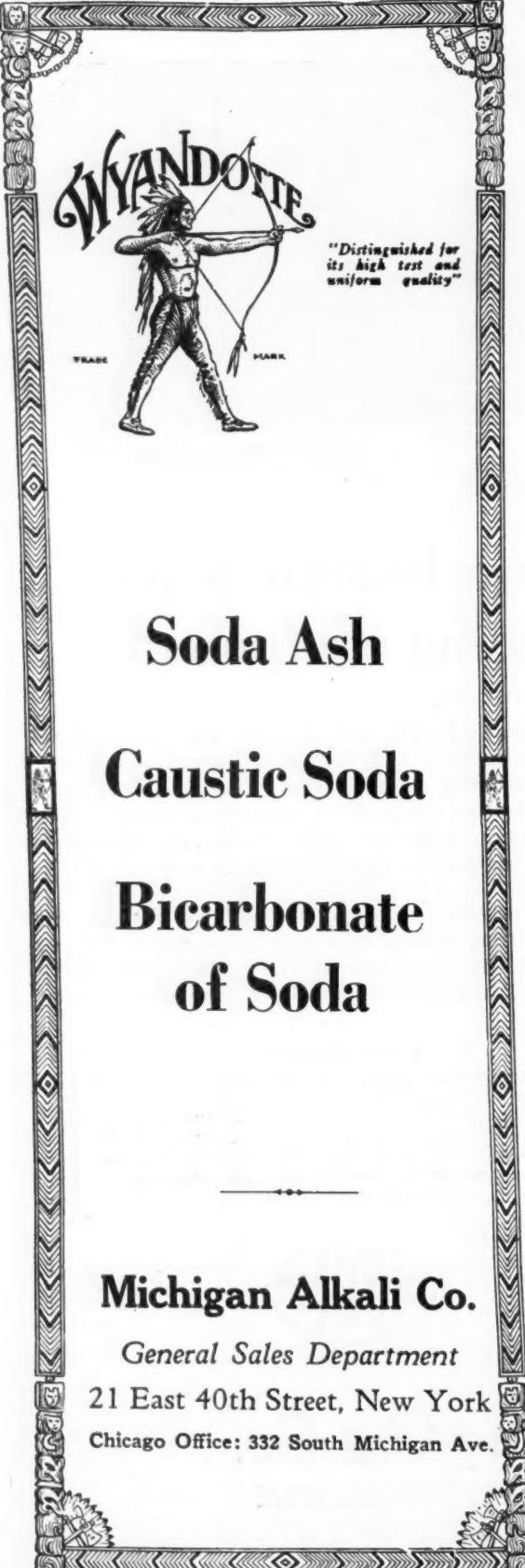
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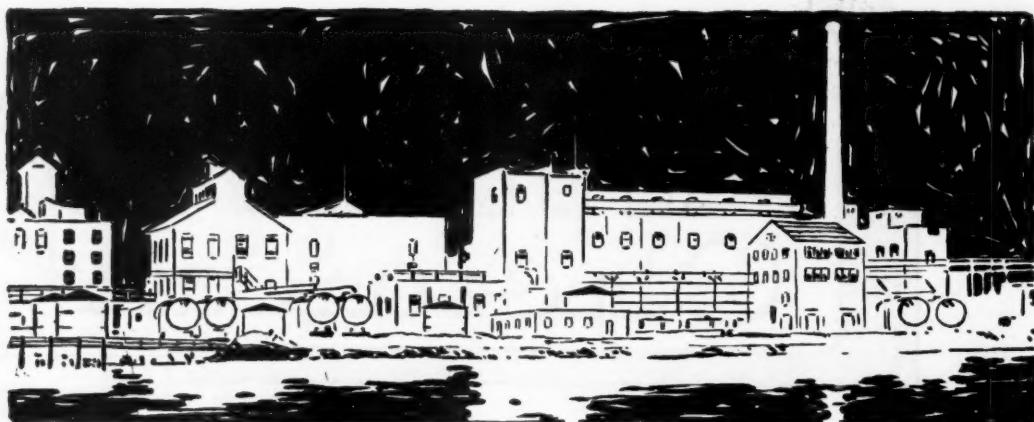
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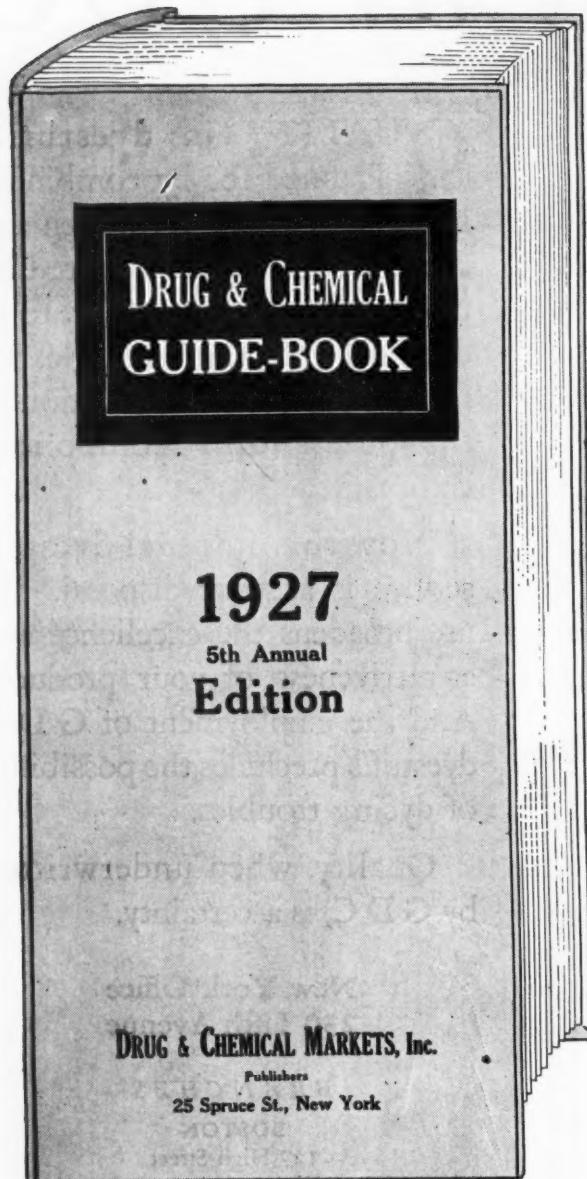
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PART II:—a BUYING GUIDE for chemicals, drugs, dyes, essential oils, aromatic chemicals, tanstuffs, pigments, fatty oils, and allied products, with the suppliers under each item. Products in Part II are in alphabetical order. With the suppliers, are also given grades, types and sizes of containers, and special shipping regulations. In the case of medicinals the various U. S. P. and non-U. S. P. are designated as such under "Grades." N. F. stands for National Formulary. A new feature is the chemical or official botanical name, synonyms, melting and boiling points, etc.

PART III:—MANUFACTURERS CATALOGS with the full line of chemical products for which each firm is headquarters.

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Complete Indexes to text and advertising on last two pages of book.

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CHEMICAL MARKETS

VOL. XIX

SEPTEMBER 2, 1926

No. 17

Public Education

IT IS rather a pity that the chemical industry did not make the most of the opportunity afforded by the Chemical Round Table at the Williamstown Institute of Politics to tell the American public more about itself. The Institute had access to the columns of the daily press, but as is usual, the public was fed garbled reports on the progress in chemical substitutes and the familiar scare stories about the shortage of raw materials, principally metals and foodstuffs. True, some plainly stated facts about the true status of chemicals in warfare were broadcast; but by and large, chemistry certainly did not put its best foot forward.

WHEN one thinks of the painstaking skill with which our steel industry, our automobile and petroleum industries, and especially such public utilities as the railways, the telephone, and the gas companies, cultivate the friendly interest of the man in the street, it is quite pitiful that the vital, most fascinating story of chemicals in modern life is not better told. In a democracy such as ours, public good will is indeed a valuable asset, and its by-product is the more direct influence upon financial circles. We cannot forget that almost the first act of the German Republic was an embargo on Chili saltpetre, an embargo levied at a time when Germany was in hungry need of growing as great crops as possible, an embargo that was supported, in spite of this, by the German people because they are to a man convinced that the future of Germany depends upon her indus-

taries, and that they in turn rest upon a foundation of chemicals. What would be the fate of any high tariff, to say nothing of an actual embargo, on raw materials at the expense of the American farmer for the benefit of American chemicals? The answer is obvious and emphatic, yet industry each year produces half of our national wealth, and no American industry can operate without chemicals. Nor, for that matter, could American agriculture operate without chemicals.

IT IS a short sighted policy indeed that leaves out of serious consideration the indirect, but very potent, effect of public opinion upon business, and yet the educational work of the chemical industry is left wholly to chemists and educators. They do their part manfully, but they are not trained publicists; with few exceptions, their view of the technicalities is so close that they cannot see the broader aspects of chemistry in national life. Time and again, men who are capital authorities, speaking at Williamstown before a miscellaneous public group, buried the interest of their audience under a mass of quite unintelligible scientific and technical detail.

BUT this educational work is worth doing well. The industry would profit by such a campaign, and if it suffers from a lack of better public appreciation only indirectly, there will come a time surely when it will need a nation wide good will which cannot be built up overnight.

CALCIUM ARSENATE RECOVERS

Now that copper sulfate has passed a very successful season after two previous seasons of light demand and consequent low prices, another agricultural chemical, calcium arsenate is staging a still greater recovery. After two seasons of declining prices caused by stocks being carried over for two years, disgruntled factors appear to have unloaded their holdings just before the demand set in. Car- lots of arsenate were offered freely this time last year at a price of six cents per pound delivered at Southern points, and within the last two months sales were made at that figure. Now it is impossible to obtain any goods under a price of eight and one-half cents per pound and higher prices certainly will not cause any surprise.

The extent to which nature controls the markets of agricultural chemical products is well illustrated here. A producer of insecticides is obliged to gamble with weather conditions. On the other hand farmers and those interested in the welfare of the farmers continually attempt to drive the price to as low a point as possible without any knowledge of costs or without any thought of where prices will go if they cause continued financial losses to the firms producing arsenate and these makers quit the field. It is definitely known that at least one previous maker of arsenate has unloaded his last holdings and has washed his hands of it. If many more follow, as will be the case if repeated losses occur, the farmer will doubtless pay a price commensurate with the risk that these manufacturers take on weather conditions.

A very substantial increase in exports of chemicals during July is certainly indicative of this country's steadily increasing importance as a world factor in chemical products. A decline in imports is largely due to a further drop in fertilizer receipts, and also to lessened amounts of glycerin which has passed the period of scarcity. Trade in coal-tar products was the largest in some time, and trade in industrial chemicals was well above last July. That this country is continually advancing in successful competition for foreign markets is encouraging.

The price trend during August was one of decided steadiness, with strengthening noted in many products. The industrial chemical group has shown only minor upward variations for the entire Summer. The crude and intermediate market has shown a slight upward trend for the past month although for some months previously the trend had been downward. Fatty oils likewise continued along steady lines with a strong upward tendency.

The months of heaviest gasoline consumption are now here and consequently stocks of benzene have been reduced. Although the benzene market has been no more than steady during the Summer, producers have weathered the record production very well.

Tertiary butyl alcohol made at fifty cents per gallon is another remarkable development in chemistry and another example of the important part that petroleum factors promise to play in the chemical industry.

[Ten Years Ago]

(From "Drug & Chemical Markets" August 30, 1916)

Phenol holders have advanced quotations 3c lb to 58c @ 60c lb. in drums. A large order is reported to have been placed by the British Government. Copper sulfate is higher at 9½c lb. Potassium bichromate is quoted by second hands at 39c @ 42c lb. with first hands quoting 43c over the balance of the year. Caustic potash is quiet with as low as 80c lb. quoted for 88-90%. Potassium chlorate is firm at 48c @ 50c lb. on spot, with makers naming 70c lb. for shipment. Yellow prussiate of potash is lower at 70c lb., while red is named by makers at \$2.40.

Potassium chlorate manufacture in Japan, which has been stimulated by the European War, has reached a remarkable stage of development, the total output of thirty-three factories being 7,000 barrels per month.

Senator Oscar Underwood bitterly assailed the Democratic members of the Senate in his opposition to a tariff on dyes. He claims that the Democratic Party has forsaken its ancient faith and given up to the Republican principles of protection.

A Berlin dispatch states that the production of potash in Germany during the first seven months of 1916 was valued at 103,000,000, against 70,500,000 marks for the same period of 1915, and 113,000,000 for seven months of 1914.

A cablegram from the American Consul General in London states that the War Department is prepared to consider export licenses for solvent naphtha with less than 5 per cent toluol to the United States.

THE COTTON EATING CONTEST



Dallas News

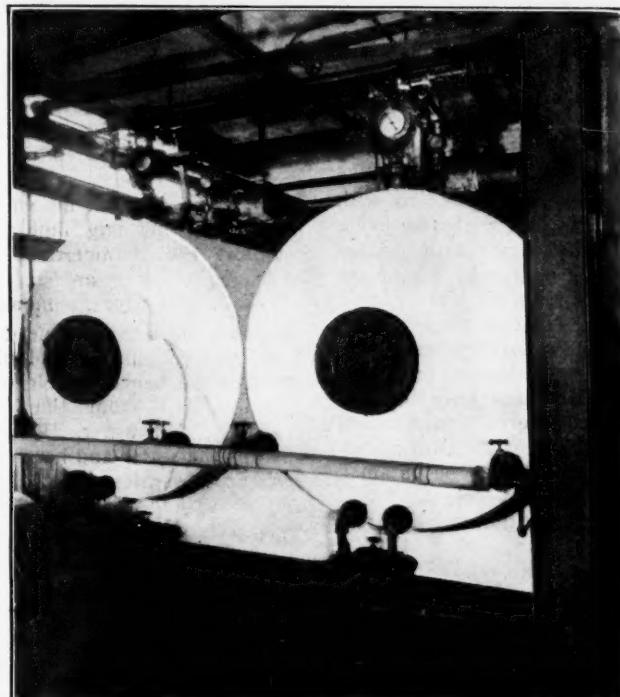
A Century of Aniline Oil

Discovered in 1826, neglected for thirty years because it would not yield quinine, it is now produced in this country alone at the rate of 22,000,000 pounds per year to make the bulk of our dyes, as well as rubber accelerators, lakes, photographic chemicals, drugs and many other products.

By Dr. M. L. CROSSLEY, Calco Chemical Co.

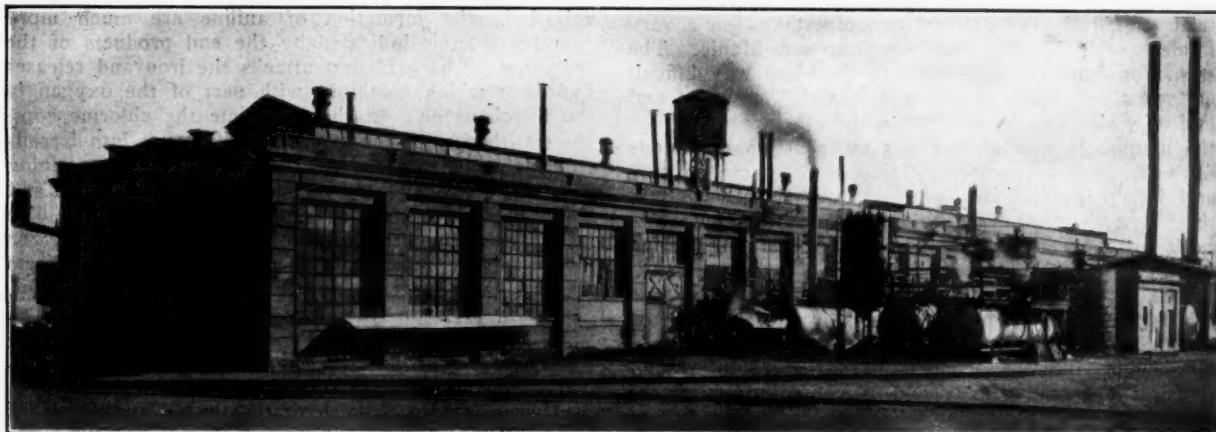
WE celebrate the one hundredth birthday of aniline this year. Its useful career is filled with stirring romantic episodes. The alliances of aniline have been many and varied. It has had a leading position among the important families in its class and still holds the center of the stage in the imagination of the populace. We think we know considerable about aniline and yet it surprises us now and then by showing us some new trait of its character we had not dreamed it possessed. Thus we are forced to acknowledge that there is much we have yet to learn about aniline, though we have known it for a century.

Aniline is a limpid oily fluid somewhat inclined to color in the air when associated with other members of the family of lesser distinction and importance. In years past the commercial grades of aniline were dark in color, but now it can be obtained almost water-white. Its quality was never better. Aniline is not very volatile and possesses considerable stability in spite of its great activity.

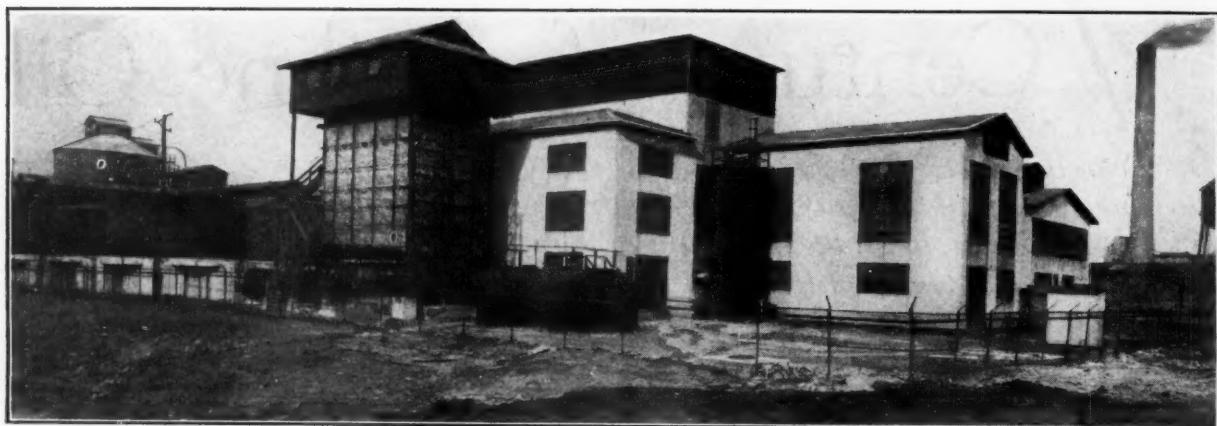


Stills used to convert Aniline Oil into Dimethylaniline as the "Krystallin" of Unverdorben, and christened his product "Kyanol," the name being selected on the basis of its chemical behavior—this time with hypochlorites to form a blue substance, and indicating "blue oil." Once again aniline was buried in the graveyard for laboratory

It was in 1826, before the dawn of synthetic chemistry, that Unverdorben recognized aniline in the products of the destructive distillation of indigo and assisted it across the threshold of experimental chemistry into the light of acknowledged facts, introducing it under the name "Krystallin." This name was chosen for what aniline did and not for what it was. On associating with acid, it became crystalline, and Unverdorben, after satisfying himself that this was a characteristic behavior, gave it the name which identified it among his laboratory curiosities. Eight years elapsed before it received any further recognition. In 1834 Runge detected aniline in coal tar. He failed however to recognize it in its new associations with Unverdorben, and christened his product "Kyanol," the name being selected on the basis of its chemical behavior—this time with hypochlorites to form a blue substance, and indicating "blue oil." Once again aniline was buried in the graveyard for laboratory



A Corner of the plant of Calco Chemical Co.



Plant for Nitric Acid to be used in manufacture of Aniline Oil

curiosities and practically forgotten. In due course of time, 1840, Fritzsche once more re-discovered aniline among the products obtained on distilling indigo with potash and named it "aniline," this time the name being taken from "indigofera Anil"—the name of the indigo plant from which the indigo was obtained. About the same year Zenin made aniline by reducing nitrobenzene with ammonium sulfide and called his product "Benzidam." The several products made reposed peacefully in the laboratories of the particular investigators under the above aliases until 1843, when Hofmann gave the culprits a thorough chemical "third degree" examination and proved them to be identical. This brilliant investigator also demonstrated that aniline could be obtained by reducing nitrobenzene with hydrochloric acid and metals. This is the basis of the present industrial process for the manufacture of aniline.

Thirty years rolled by before aniline made its debut in industry. In the years just prior to 1856 aniline was vigorously attacked on the assumption that it could reveal the identity of quinine and its relationship to this much sought after drug, but no amount of chemical persuasion could induce aniline to produce quinine and had it not been for the keen perception, courage and perseverance of a Perkin the product would have returned to the chemical curiosity shop and have remained a chemical spinster for a much greater span of years.

Perkin's discovery of the first "aniline dye" in 1856 created new interest in aniline and focused attention on its commercial possibilities. Soon thereafter several investigators became acquainted with aniline and discovered its versatility in chemical syntheses. The first industrial exploitation of aniline was undertaken on a very modest scale by Messrs. Simpson and Maule. The transition from the laboratory to the plant was difficult and slow. Suitable plant equipment did not exist and had to be developed. The first nitrobenzene required for the manufacture of aniline was made in glass balloons of about one liter capacity. These were strung up, several in a row, and swung around occasionally to mix their contents. Modern equipment for the manufacture both nitrobenzene and aniline is the best engineering knowledge and skill can devise.

The parent compound of aniline is nitrobenzene and this is derived from benzene which in turn is obtained by splitting up the complex substance, coal, into a number of different products of varied chemical and physical characteristics. Coal is composed chiefly of carbon systems, molecular universes, each made up of atomic worlds of more or less subatomic complexities. Benzene is obtained heating coal in closed vessels in

the absence of oxygen or air. It is a hydro-carbon of the cyclic type of molecular architecture and is composed of atomic systems which when released from the bonds that mutually hold them together as benzene manifest the characteristic properties of carbon and hydrogen. There are six carbon and six hydrogen atoms in one benzene molecule.

In forming nitrobenzene, the benzene is nitrated with a mixture of sulfuric and nitric acids. One hydrogen atom of the benzene molecule is exchanged for a nitro group (NO_2) from the nitric acid. Nitrobenzene, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NO}_2$, and water, H_2O , result. The sulfuric acid absorbs the water and becomes "spent acid." The nitrobenzene separates from the spent acid combination and is washed with water to make it suitable for its conversion to aniline.

Aniline is composed of carbon, hydrogen, and nitrogen, arranged in a definite and characteristic manner into two partnership groups— C_6H_5 and NH_2 . The properties that differentiate aniline from benzene are contributed to the system by the NH_2 group which indicates the relationship of aniline, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NH}_2$, and ammonia, H-NH_2 . The two are chemical cousins and possess certain family resemblances in common.

Commercially, aniline is made by reducing nitrobenzene with iron "borings," hydrochloric acid, and water. The iron is obtained chiefly as waste product in the manufacture of machined castings. The hydrochloric acid is obtained either from common salt by the action of sulfuric acid or by causing chlorine and hydrogen to combine directly. The reactions involved in the formation of aniline are much more complex than is indicated by the end products of the reduction. The acid first attacks the iron and releases hydrogen which combines with part of the oxygen in the nitrobenzene. In the meantime the chlorine combines with part of the iron and converts it into ferrous chloride which proceeds, with the aid of the remaining iron, to displace the hydrogen from the water and make use of its oxygen and form iron oxide. The freed hydrogen, then replaces the balance of the oxygen in the nitrobenzene and also combines with it to form water. The nitrogen is now left holding two hydrogens. The new system, therefore, comprises two groups, C_6H_5 and NH_2 , in intramolecular balance and manifests properties which identify it as aniline, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{NH}_2$. The aniline is separated from its reaction companions, iron, iron oxides, iron hydrates, water and graphite, by distillation.

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CASH DISCOUNTS PRO AND CON

Cash discounts are universally used. Few ever stop to consider the reasons why they exist and what conditions would be if they were abolished entirely. Many concerns consider the granting of cash discounts advantageous, while many others consider that the practice works to their detriment and would like to see them pass out of existence.

Of 116 chemical firms questioned on the cash discount, 107 replied that they employ it. As to the reason why it is employed, the large majority reply that it is "trade custom." Others state that they are anxious to obtain a quick turnover of their money and are anxious to keep their assets as liquid as possible. "In the long run," states one manufacturer, "we can earn more than one per cent in twenty days." He also states that this inducement reduces collection expenses by at least 50 per cent; it prevents unscrupulous buyers who made an unfortunate purchase on a falling market, from fictitious complaints about goods that are paid for; and it also warns them to limit a customer's credit as soon as he fails to take advantage of the discount.

As to the statement that more than one per cent can be earned in twenty days, the consensus of opinion of those questioned is that when thirty days credit is allowed, payment is not generally made until from forty-five to fifty days have elapsed, so that in many cases the time of twenty days, for earning the one per cent, should be extended to thirty-five or forty days. The most common discount allowed is one per cent, eighty-three of the 116 questioned granting this amount. Of the remainder, two per cent is allowed by twenty-four; one-half per cent by nine; five per cent by two; and seventeen per cent by two. The most common period of time for allowing the discount is ten days, 105 answers being to this effect. The other periods were seven, fifteen, thirty and 60 days granted by one each.

As to the advantages of the system of allowing discounts a large number claim that it enables them to obtain business that would otherwise go to a competitor who does allow them. But if the system were abolished, these people would find no particular advantage. Another large number state that an advantage lies in the fact that they receive cash more quickly and therefore are enabled to discount their own bills. These concerns, also would find no advantage in the system if it were abolished. Another group gives as its advantage, the lessening of accounts that need watching; for, they claim,

SUMMARY OF ANSWERS RECEIVED FROM 116 CHEMICAL CONCERN IN REFERENCE TO CASH DISCOUNTS

Do you allow cash discounts?

Yes—107

No—9

Do you lose or gain in the "give and take" of discounts of the year?

Gain—41

Lose—46

Break Even—20

Do you believe that cash discounts should be abolished?

Yes—56

No—60

Would you like to see it abolished from business?

Yes—57

No—54

Neutral—5

Would you co-operate in a movement to abolish it?

Yes—56

No. 60

Do you have difficulties with any customers over strict enforcement of cash discount periods and terms?

Yes—68

No—39

as long as any buyer is able to discount his bills, he is financially sound and his credit is excellent. It is expensive to collect money from "slow accounts," and the cash discount in many cases changes a buyer from "slow pay" to prompt. Several state that they find its advantage in the fact that it keeps their business in a far more liquid condition and enables them to have cash on hand to act quickly when the occasion arises. Others state that it enables them to use their borrowing capacity in other directions of greater advantage to their business.

The outstanding answer given when asked for the disadvantages of the system, is that it is abused in so far as a great many buyers take the discount even though they do not pay the bill within the period required to earn it. Sellers

state that collection of the discounts in these cases is very difficult without antagonizing the buyer. Many concerns consider that they are losing money by paying one per cent for ten days payment and express the desire that they could loan money at similar rates which some consider as high as 36 per cent. As a matter of fact, when one per cent is paid for payment within ten days, the money is paid for at a rate of 12 per cent per year or less. This is explained by the fact that if goods are shipped on the first of the month, payment will be made on the tenth of that month if the bill is discounted, while it will not be paid until the tenth of the following month or later if the discount is not taken. The period during which the buyer holds his money if he does not take advantage of the discount is thirty days or more, and for having the money during this period, the seller pays one per cent which totals 12 per cent for the year. Other concerns name as its principal disadvantage the fact, that they lose money in giving more discounts than they take.

Of the concerns questioned, forty-one reported that they gained in the "give and take" discounts over the year, forty-six reported a loss, and twenty reported an even break. When asked whether they believed the cash discount could be discontinued, fifty-six answered

(Continued on page 733)

German Patents in the Lacquer Field

256,922. Farbenfabriken vormals F. Bayer & Co. Alcoholic solution of acetyl cellulose, which is prepared by subjecting the cellulose ester to the action of alcohol in the presence of zinc chloride or sulfocyanides with or without the addition of other suitable substances.

258,879. Societe Chimique des Usines de Rhone. Manufacture of cellulose acetates.

260,984. Internationale Zellulose-ester G. m. b. H. Manufacture of neutral solutions of cellulose acetates.

263,056. Celluloid Company, New York. A substitute for nitrocellulose compounds such as celluloid. For example, a mixture which is made from acetyl cellulose, triphenylphosphate and urea is non-inflammable, transparent and possesses a high degree of hardness and strength, which remains constant due to the presence of urea in the mixture. The product is advantageously employed for making solid coatings, and is also available for many other uses.

265,855. Internationale Zellulose-ester G. m. b. H., Sydowsaue near Stettin, Germany. Solutions of cellulose formate. It is possible to make cellulose formate soluble in liquids, which do not in themselves have the power to dissolve this cellulose ester, by admixing with the solvents a single or multi-valent phenol as for example resorcinol. The latter is added in the proportion of thirty kilograms when forty-five liters of water and ten kilograms of cellulose formate are employed in making the solution.

265,911. Internationale Zellulose-ester G. m. b. H. Cellulose formate solutions, in which it is possible to use in the place of the phenols chloral hydrate or chloral alcoholate which also have the property of dissolving the formate.

266,600. Internationale Zellulose-ester G. m. b. H. Cellulose formate solutions. In making the solution of cellulose formate it is possible to employ one or more of the following substances: alkaline iodides or alkaline bromides, calcium chloride, ammonium nitrate, nitrates of the alkaline earths and metals, copper chloride, alkali xanthogenates, aniline salts as well as the alkali salts of the aromatic mono- and polysulfonic acids.

266,781. Dr. Gustav Koller. Cellulose acetate or mixtures of cellulose acetate and other esters of cellulose are treated in the presence of a single or multi-valent phenol with trichloroethylene and / or perchloroethylene.

267,557. Internationale Zellulose-ester G. m. b. H. Cellulose formate solutions. Addition to 266,600. The soluble bichromates are mentioned, which can be used to accomplish the solution of the cellulose formate in the place of the substances which have been mentioned

Third Instalment of a Complete List of German Patents of Interest to Makers of Nitro-Cellulose Lacquers.

above or which can be employed along with these substances.

267,563. E. Benediktus, Paris. Glass cement.

267,992. Carl Spaeth, Berlin-Steiglitz, Germany. Celluloid. Celuloid is treated in a mixture of ethyl alcohol and methanol and made capable by this treatment of absorbing solutions or suspensions, particularly of coloring matters and tanning agents.

268,627. Farbenfabriken vormals F. Bayer & Co. Alcoholic solutions of cellulose acetate. Addition to German Patent No. 256,922. The chloride of zinc and the sulfocyanides are replaced by zinc tetrachloride or antimony trichloride.

269,193. Acetylation of cellulose.

269,246. Deutsche Zelluloidfabrik, Leipzig, Germany. Nitration of cellulose in which the process is carried out with the aid of acid vapors.

270,314. Viscose Development Co., Ltd., Pembroke, England. Cellulose acetate solutions as water and air impervious coating. The cellulose acetate solution is spread over a form and then treated with water and the hollow article that is formed in this manner by the use of a coating is exposed to the air.

270,580. A. Pueschel, Peitermeritz, Bohemia, Germany. Freshening up articles made of celluloids, acetylcellulose and the like. These articles are dipped for a short period of time at the ordinary temperature in sulfuric acid, then they are washed with water, dried and advantageously digested with a high percentage alcohol, and finally they are coated over with a camphor-collodion mixture or other similar substance.

272,121. Knoll & Co. Manufacture of cellulose esters.

272,391. Badische Anilin- und Sodaefabrik. A solvent for nitrocellulose lacquers. Hydrocarbons of various sorts, such as benzine, benzol and the like can be added in quite considerable proportions to the solutions of cellulose nitrate in cyclohexanone or its homologues.

273,029. Chemische Fabrik von Heyden, Radebeul, Dresden, Germany. Manufacture of cellulose esters of the fatty acids.

273,706. Knoll & Co. Manufacture of acetyl celluloses which are insoluble in acetic acid and chloroform.

275,962. Knoll & Co. Manufacture of organic esters of cellulose.

276,013. Knoll & Co. A process for the production of stable, white colorings on objects made from primary acetyl cellulose.

277,263. Dr. Leon Lilienfeld. Artificial leather, in
(Continued on page 732)

News and Markets Section

How Chemicals May Save the World

Round Table at Institute of Politics Discusses Fertilizer Raw Materials—
McDowell, Concannon, Drs. Teeple, Turrentine, Brand and Curtis
Speak on Nitrate, Sulfur and Phosphates—Increasing the Span of
Human Life

(Special to CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Chemistry postponing indefinitely the overcrowding of our planet by vastly increasing the productivity of agriculture and the efficiency of nutrition by selection of foods and by opening up for human exploitation vast areas now uninhabitable through the conquest of disease was the picture presented by the concluding two weeks of the Round Table on "Chemistry in the World's Future Affairs," at the Institute of Politics, Williamstown, Mass., Aug. 11 to 25. The two sessions of this group, made up of chemists, biologists, medical men, lawyers, writers and students of political affairs, were devoted to the two general subjects "Food" and "Health" and it was clearly brought out that the fear of ultimate extinction of the human race by overpopulation, disease and famine in the light of even present knowledge is not a thing to cause great concern.

Food was the subject of three sessions of the Round Table, each devoted to a different phase of the problem, and of a general conference of the entire Institute at which conclusions were presented for general discussion. The role of soil conservation and fertility was discussed by Dr. Jacob G. Lipman, director of the N. J. Agricultural Experiment Station, that of the economic utilization of food surpluses, by Dr. H. E. Barnard, President of the American Institute of Baking, and Hermann C. Lythgoe, Department of Health of Massachusetts; and that of the economic utilization of food by Dr. E. B. Forbes, Director of the Institute of Animal Nutrition, Penn. State College.

The conservation of surplus foods and their transport from one part of the world to another is already being practiced by three methods, according to Dr. H. E. Barnard, but the world cannot rest content until the bursting granaries of one country can overflow freely into the empty bins of another.

The economics of world health was discussed by Dr. Louis I. Dublin, statistician of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.; the relation of nutrition as we now understand it to health, by Dr. H. C. Sherman, Columbia University; and future chemotherapy, by Dr. A. S. Loewenthal, University of Wisconsin. According to Dr. Dublin, it is easily possible to add eight years to the average life of citizens of the United States by the wider application of public health measures already in practice.

By the practice of the newer knowledge of nutrition, gained in recent years largely through chemical research, according to Dr. Sherman, it is easily possible to add another eight years to the average life of the human family, even though a person be furnished what is now considered inadequate.

In addition were afternoon addresses by Dr. Umberto Pomilio, of Naples, on hydro-electric developments in Italy, by M. Justin DuPont, of Paris, on synthetic perfumes, by Dr. Jas. F. Norris, President of the American Chemical Society, on chemistry in national defense and by Dr. F. C. Whitmore on the chemistry of common things. Principal Sir James C. Irvine, of St. Andrew's University, Scotland, included in his series of addresses on "Chemistry in World Affairs" two lectures on chemistry in national defense in which he showed the necessity for preparedness in a scientific as well as a military sense.

Careful and detailed analyses showing the status quo of the various mineral raw materials of the fertilizer industry were made in more than a score of papers by as many authorities and by discussions from the floor during the three-day round-table conference on "Mineral Resources in their Political Relations" held August 12, 13 and 14 by the Institute of Politics, Williams College, Williamstown, Massachusetts, writes Harry C.

Butcher, associate editor, "The Fertilizer Review."

Charles N. MacDowell, president Armour Fertilizer Works, Chicago, was chairman. Approximately 50 persons attended each round-table and over 200 were present at the one general conference which was open to all members of the Institute. The first round table, held on August 12, was devoted to potash. Mr. McDowell stated his belief that the prices are fairly set.

"Taking the needs of Germany and France into consideration," he said, "we may well be contented with the situation."

C. C. Concannon, chief of the Chemical Division of the U. S. Department of Commerce, in his paper "Potash in the World Trade," said that the Franco-German agreement is probably one of the most unique in the history of international industrial relations because, first, it involves a practical monopoly of an essential raw material; second, it applies to sales in the United States only and, third, one of its signatories is a State and the other represents an industry under the complete control of the German Government.

German Alsatian mines produce approximately 95 per cent of the world's present consuming demand for potash, Mr. Concannon said, amounting to approximately 1,350,000 tons of pure potash per year. From 40 to 50 per cent of this production is exported, from which the United States purchases approximately 60 per cent, making the United States imports about 275,000 tons of pure potash valued at about \$12,000,000.

Dr. J. W. Turrentine, Bureau of Soils, U. S. Department of Agriculture, stated that the United States has unlimited supplies of its own potash awaiting development. "It is possible," he said, "that Texas potash awaiting development. "It Gulf of Mexico by pipe lines, where it will be refined and shipped to interior areas."

"Based on inexhaustible raw materials," he said, "the American potash industry, it may be confidently expected, will provide cheap

potash for the increased demands of American agriculture."

At Searles Lake in California about 90 per cent of the domestic supplies of potash now being obtained in America are produced, Dr. J. E. Teeple, consulting chemist for the American Potash & Chemical Corp., said. Within a few years the United States will be able to supply itself with potash for agricultural needs, he said. The source at Searles Lake is now furnishing one-tenth of the American consumption and by next year will be furnishing one-fourth of it. G. R. Mansfield, in charge of non-metalliferous minerals of the Geological Survey, spoke on "The Economic Geology of Fertilizer Minerals," saying, among many other things, that the present known supply of nitrate in Chile will last a hundred more years at the present rate of consumption and that the unexplored area in Chile where nitrogen may be found constitutes a section four times larger than the present known area.

"Fertilization is usually the first thing to be neglected in unfavorable agricultural periods," Dr. Brand said. "Expenditures by farmers for commercial plant foods declined between 1919-20 and 1920-21 from \$377,000,000 to \$305,000,000. This decline, however, reflects lower prices of fertilizers as well as a reduction in tonnage from 7,670,000 to 4,986,000 tons. This statement paints in a single stroke a picture of what happened to both agriculture and the fertilizer industry when deflation struck the farmer in 1920."

Dr. Harry A. Curtis, professor of chemical engineering at Yale University, in speaking on "The Technology of the Fertilizer Industry" stated his belief that the fertilizer industry is tending to serve as a mixer of the materials and is depending more and more upon the chemical industry for its raw materials.

A. D. Ledoux of the Pyrites Company, Ltd., gave a picture of the world sulfur situation. "It is estimated," Mr. Ledoux said, "that the life of known European pyrites bodies is probably between one hundred and two hundred years, and, as they are within easy reach of the makers of sulfuric acid, their raw material is assured for many generations."

"In the United States the situation is very different. Although we are blessed with vast resources we are sadly deficient in sulfides of commercial importance. Before we

entered the World War about 1,000,000 tons of pyrites were imported annually for some years. The highest production of domestic pyrites ever attained was 482,662 tons in 1917 under war pressure. In 1925 we produced 170,298 tons of which 96 per cent was produced in California and Virginia, and probably two-thirds or more of this was.

"Figuring roughly the sulfuric acid manufacture in the United States during 1925, the sources from which it was derived might be divided as follows:

From sulfur	4,810,000 tons
By-product acid	1,100,000 "
From foreign pyrites	600,000 "
From dom. pyrites	340,000 "

Total 6,850,000 "

M. H. Grace of the Phosphate Export Corporation spoke on "Phosphates in International Trade." High trans-Atlantic freight rates and comparatively low wages paid North African labor are operating against American sales of phosphate rock in foreign markets.

That the outlook for trade in Europe is none too bright for the American phosphate miner was a view presented by J. T. Burrowe of the International Agricultural Corporation.

S. C. Lind, associate director of the Fixed Nitrogen Research Laboratory, Washington, said that it is not to be assumed that a large and sudden expansion of nitrogen fixation will take place in the United States.

"The present production nearly saturates the refrigerative and economic market for ammonia. The question of further lowering of prices and expansion into the agricultural market is now squarely before the producer. They have at their disposal all of the various modifications of the Haber process which are now being operated in the United States. It will depend,

W. P. Pickhardt, of Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Company, spoke of "Synthetic Ammonia as a Fertilizer Material." Among other things, he said that urea is being given extensive trials in Germany and that its use is broadening. Some trials have been given urea as a feed for cattle and as food for humans, but the experiments have not progressed sufficiently to furnish reliable conclusions. Urea has been proven efficient as a nitrogen fertilizer, he said.

W. D. Landis, vice-president in charge of technical development for American Cyanamid Co., sailed for Sweden last Saturday.

SEPTEMBER 2, 1926

RIPLEY CRITICIZES CORPORATION REPORTS

Professor William Z. Ripley, celebrated Harvard economist, wrote an article appearing in the current number of "Atlantic Monthly" with the general purport that the public and stockholders are not fully informed concerning the financial condition of certain corporations in the reports of these corporations. He claims that the Federal Trade Commission should use its power to require further publicity and more complete financial reports. On the day the advance sheets of the article reached some New York brokers, the market broke sharply, and some were of the opinion that the break was due to the criticisms of corporations contained in the article.

In a letter to Professor Ripley, E. G. Grace, president of Bethlehem Steel Corp., answered the criticism of his company made by the Professor to the effect that the public cannot know whereon the appraisal contained in the report is based. Mr. Grace stated that evidently the Professor had not read the annual report of his company issued Dec. 31, 1923, to which the subsequent reports refer. In that report, he states, the basis upon which the properties were valued, was clearly shown.

Frank L. Duane, president of North American Co., also replied to the criticism made of the reports of his company. He stated that the Professor evidently had not read the reports of that company issued for 1922 and 1925, which statements contained very definite information on the subject of inventories.

"Alcohol for Industrial Purposes" is the title of a booklet just issued by American Solvents & Chemical Corp., New York. The booklet discusses properties of denatured alcohol, Government regulations for its use, and complete formulae for the preparation of denatured alcohol for practically every manufacturing process.

Dr. Louis Marks has been elected secretary of Industrial Alcohol Manufacturers Association. Dr. Marks will devote practically his entire time to the interests of the association, engaging in other activities only as the work of the association permits.

James F. McCartney, for the past seven years with Seaboard Chemical Co., is now associated with the newly organized Beckwith Chemical Co., Broad & Market sts., Newark, N. J.

Dye Symposium at Chemical Society Meeting

Progress in Past Decade to be Reviewed in Fourteen Papers—Other Papers to be Given by Dye Division of Society—Division of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry to Present Varied Program at Philadelphia Next Week

A symposium on "The Progress of the Dye Industry in the United States During the Past Decade," of which Dr. M. L. Crossley, of Calco Chemical Co., will be chairman, will be one of the outstanding features of the Fall meeting of the American Chemical Society to open at the Sesquicentennial in Philadelphia next Monday and continue until Saturday. The papers to be presented at the symposium will be: Ten Years of Progress in the Dyes and Intermediates Industry in the United States, Dr. M. L. Crossley; Importance of Research in the Dye Industry, C. G. Derick; Relation of the University to the Dye Industry, E. Emmett Reid; Protection for the American Dye Industry, Grinnell Jones; Development of Synthetic Anthraquinone, Kenneth H. Klipstein; Manufacture of Indigo in America, Charles J. Strosacker; Progress in Development and Manufacture of Vat Colors in America, O. M. Bishop and J. H. Sachs; Development of Food Color Industry in the United States, W. C. Bainbridge; Medicinals and Dyes, E. H. Volwiler; Aniline Dyes in Medicine, John W. Churchman; Production of Biological Stains in the United States, H. C. Conn; The Contribution of the Dyestuff Industry to the Development of the Rubber Industry, D. H. Powers; The Contribution of the Color Laboratory to Industry, H. T. Herrick; Work of the Bureau of Standards on Dyes, William D. Appel; Fur Dyes and Fur Dyeing in America, W. E. Austin.

Other papers to be presented by the Dye Division of the Society at the meeting are: The Effect of Phosphates on the Adsorption of Orange II Dye by Iron, Aluminum and Chromium Gels, Neil E. Gordon and C. E. White; Preparation of Alizarine from Phthalic Anhydride and Dichlorbenzene, Max Philips; Studies of Vapor Pressures of the Toluidines, J. F. T. Berliner and O. E. May; Studies in Vapor Pressures of Naphthols, O. E. May, J. F. T. Berliner and D. F. J. Lynch; Studies in Vapor Pressures of Mono-Nitro-Toluenes, J. F. T. Berliner and O. E. May; Why the Blue-Blooded Indanthrene Blue and G. C. D. Show a Red Streak on Boiling, V. R. Kokatnur.

Papers to be presented before the

Industrial and Engineering Chemistry, Division of the Society are: Future Trends in Electrochemistry, W. Blum; The Future Trend of Cellulose Chemistry, Gustavus J. Esseen; Future Developments in Light Metals, Francis C. Frary; Future Trends in Automotive Fuels, A. C. Fieldner and R. L. Brown; A Brief Resume of the Fuel Field, With Some Observations Relating to Fuels of the Future, S. W. Parr; New Lines in the Recovery and Utilization of Waste Cellulose Liquors, Umberto Pomilio; The Problem of the Crucible, J. A. de Artigas of Madrid; Fifty Years of Glass Making, Alexander Silverman; Some Economic Aspects of Texas Potash; Potash from Greensand by Adsorption from the Vapor Phase by Glauconite, C. W. Whitaker and E. J. Fox; A Critical Analysis of Equations for the Design of Fractionating Columns, Loren H. Shirk and Ralph E. Montonna;

Zinc Oxide

is an important product in many chemical consuming industries. Read in an early issue of **CHEMICAL MARKETS** something of its history and development in this country.

Cracking of Wood Tars, Jacques C. Morrell & Gustav Egloff; Removal of Carbon Dioxide from Gas Mixtures Intended for Ammonia Synthesis, Kraset Hetherington; Influence of Rust Film Thickness Upon the Rate of Corrosion of Steels, E. L. Chappel; Furfural Manufacture from Oat Hulls, Carl S. Miner; Effect of Oxygen Concentration on Corrosion of Copper by Non-oxidizing Acids, R. P. Russel and A. White; Effect of Velocity on Corrosion of Steel Under Water, R. P. Russel, E. L. Chappell and A. White.

Arrangements are nearing completion for the annual business meeting of the Association of Chemical Equipment Manufacturers, to be held at the Chemists' Club in New York City, Sept. 9th and 10th. The election of officers for the coming year is now being conducted by mail.

LOSE ARSENATE SUIT

In the suit of Riches Piver & Co., against Nitrate Agencies Co., for alleged infringement of patent for manufacturing calcium arsenate, the United States District Court, New Jersey, decided there was no infringement on the ground that patent No. 1,237,815 relating to a process of making arsenate for insecticide is invalid.

District Judge Bodine said in part: "The plaintiff never used soda ash but used calcium nitrate and caustic soda. Apparently, when soda ash is added to lime a reaction occurs in which sodium hydroxid is produced. It is upon this circumstance that infringement is predicated, but since the defendant has discontinued that use and is now producing its calcium arsenate by means of temperature control, agitation and excess lime and not by means of an independent electrolyte, it seems unnecessary to further consider this phase of infringement, since the patent is invalid."

Consolidation of seven gum and mica products companies in this country and Canada is announced with the news of the formation of National Gum & Mica Co. The companies merging are National Gum & Mica Co. of Canada, Ltd., General Adhesive Manufacturing Co. of Boston, Spear, Simmons & Co. of Philadelphia, Finishing Compounds, of New York, and Meredith, Simmons & Co., Ltd. Alexander Alexander is president of the newly formed concern.

Interstate Commerce Commission has suspended until December 22, the operation of certain railroad schedules which propose to increase the mileage rates on nitrate of soda, in carloads, from New Orleans and east side suburbs to destinations in Arkansas and Oklahoma.

Dr. Manuel Roxas, speaker of the Philippine House, chemist, has worked out at the University of the Philippines in Los Banos a secret process for producing a sugary syrup and then sugar from the nipa palm.

Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. plans to resume production of window glass at its Mount Vernon (Ohio) plant soon. Factory was shut down in June.

Union Carbide & Carbon Corp. declared regular quarterly dividend of \$1.25, payable October 1 to stock of record September 7.

Methanol Sources Confused in Germany

Agreement Between I. G. and Wood Distillers Makes It Impossible to Tell How Much is Produced by the Two Processes—Standard Oil Reported Interested in Process

(Special to CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Berlin, Aug. 21—Accurate information on the methanol situation is hard to obtain on account of the reticence of those most intimately concerned. Of course methanol is continually on the market. Since, however, the I. G. concern some time ago came to an understanding with Holzverkohlungsindeustrie Aktiengesellschaft or Wood Carbonization Corporation, both companies sell methyl alcohol; it is therefore impossible to determine whether the methanol sold by any one of these originates in wood distillation or synthetically. The two concerns presumably operate according to some agreed distribution percentage, with the definite object of confusing the outsider.

The general question of methanol in connection with and parallel to the Bergin process for manufacture of artificial petroleum products, is a different matter. Here as well as in England comprehensive experiments have been carried on; it is reported that the English Bergin Co. has already appropriated \$125,000 for this purpose. The yield resulting from this process is so wide that the world prices for oil would need to decrease forty to sixty per cent before the Bergin process would be unprofitable. In view of the enormous interests of the Standard Oil and Royal Shell it is obvious that these firms manifest a lively interest in the process, especially for methanol, since these patents have been issued, which is not the case for the oil patents. Although the comparatively high price of methanol has until recently interfered with its general use for motors, the question of economic use now seems to be solved. It is said that a new large plant with a daily capacity of 1,000 tons is being built in Bitterfeld. It apparently seems that the I. G. considers this product of special value. It is further reported that the I. G. is negotiating abroad concerning the sale of the patents bearing on synthetic oils, methanol and benzine; the Bergin process is not supposed to figure largely in these negotiations. It is suspected that the I. G. is playing one interest against another, in order to assure itself as strong a position as possible. Since

all these negotiations are still in progress, it is difficult to get authentic information.

Texas Gulf Sulphur Co., Inc., declared a quarterly dividend of \$3 per share, payable September 15 to stock of record September 7. "Stockholders will be advised later as to what portion of said distribution is from free surplus and what from reserve for depletion," the company announced. Last two quarterly dividends on the present stock were \$2.50 each.

The litigation between George Borrowman and the Permutit Co., with reference to priority in the use of greensand broadly for water softening was finally decided in favor of Borrowman when the Privy Council in London, England, dismissed the appeal of the Permutit Co. The Canadian Supreme Court had decided in favor of Borrowman in 1925.

Meteor Products Co. has been dissolved.

METHANOL PRODUCTION ADVANCES SHARPLY

Washington, D. C., Sept. 1—Production of refined methanol, as reported to the Department of Commerce by all of the methanol-refining plants in the United States was 685,201 gallons in July as compared with 652,692 gallons in June and 393,607 gallons in July, 1925. The following table shows

WATERPROOF BAGS

That waterproof paper lined bags are rapidly increasing in importance in the shipment of chemical products is evidenced by the fact that calcium chloride, a substance that rapidly absorbs moisture, and is employed in many instances because of this property, is now shipped in these bags without taking on moisture. This material was previously shipped almost entirely in destructible drums.

Among the other products that shipped satisfactorily in these containers are the following: Aluminum flake, barium chloride, bicarbonate of soda, borax, casein, clay products, copperas, copper sulfate, crystallite, epsom salts, fluorspar, Glauber's salt, ground ferro alloy, hydrated lime, sodium hyposulfite, insecticides, iron oxide, lead oxide, molybdenum, vanadium oxide, phosphate, powdered drugs, powdered iron, silica, silicate of soda, sodium sulphate, soda ash, stearates, stearic acid, sulphate of alumina, sulphur, zinc concentrate, zinc ore, zinc sulphate, magnesium chloride, ochre.

Kingsport Extract Corp., Kingsport, Tenn., is planning extensions in its tannin extract plant, to cost \$35,000, including equipment.

figures for the United States and Canada for each month of 1926, and for April, 1925, to July, 1925, inclusive, and comprises the following grades of methanol: 95% refined methanol, 97% refined methanol, pure methanol, C. P. methanol and denaturing grade methanol.

Year and Month	Purchased ¹	Crude Consumed	Stocks end of month	Produced	Refined Stocks end of month
UNITED STATES					
1925					
April	430,377	581,181	1,786,150	474,701	719,468
May	390,831	589,223	1,869,677	417,727	717,400
June	336,740	480,057	1,461,989	375,040	672,061
July	395,832	646,490	1,544,175	395,607	556,561
1926					
January	503,973	731,466	656,565	596,997	637,300
February	516,820	691,730	685,995	483,059	636,699
March	583,085	756,346	750,480	559,505	557,711
April	531,370	633,731	850,999	525,008	623,538
May	604,598	802,337	876,428	477,559	567,444
June	677,144	963,093	600,780	652,692	512,606
July	665,854	830,196	279,202	685,201	585,301
Total (7 months)	4,082,844	5,458,899			
			CANADA		
1925					
April		37,928	65,643	36,680	68,477
May		26,465	58,648	25,800	50,344
June		17,493	55,475	17,200	51,551
July		21,641	42,944	20,700	52,459
1926					
January		32,574	40,096	31,545	60,704
February		19,570	29,478	38,070	69,271
March		30,561	33,089	29,140	72,629
April		28,072	22,452	26,995	75,276
May		28,537	23,837	27,460	81,259
June		13,379	20,664	12,670	76,108
July		337	33,827		58,465
Total (7 months)		173,030			165,880

¹ Does not include crude methanol produced by refinery.

June Chemical Imports

Detailed information given by Department of Commerce on imports of chemicals into this country during June 1926, as follows:

VARNISH GUMS AND RESINS (FREE)		
Commodity	Quantity	Value \$
Damar	953,115 lbs.	104,007
Kauri	60,676 lbs.	99,475
Shellac	1,834,787 lbs.	653,557
Lac, crude, seed, button	508,144 lbs.	120,683
Copal other varnish	2,387,177 lbs.	178,325
gums		

TURPENTINE, TAR AND PITCH		
Commodity	Quantity	Value \$
Turpentine, sprts. of	12,262 gal.	9,174
Turpentine gum, inc.	3,967 lbs.	606
cluding Venice		
Tar and pitch of wood	5,743 bbls	41,298

GUMS AND RESINS (FREE LIST)		
Commodity	Quantity	Value \$
Tragacanth	67,184 lbs.	36,048
Rosin	424,044 lbs.	16,539
Tragason	922 lbs.	1,056
Gums & resins, N.s.p.f.	497,434 lbs.	52,005

VEGETABLE OILS (FREE)		
Commodity	Quantity	Value \$
Chinewood oil	2,298,250 lbs.	234,204
Vegetable wax	479,102 lbs.	99,489

DYEING AND TANNING MATERIALS, NOT CONTAINING ALCOHOL		
Commodity	Quantity	Value \$
Logwood	4,068 ton	78,494
Nutmegs and gall nuts	259,884 lbs.	24,025
Turmeric	276,574 lbs.	12,763

CAMPHOR (DUTIABLE)		
Commodity	Quantity	Value \$
Camphor, natural crude	54,276 lbs.	30,969
Camphor nat., refined	1,159,981 lbs.	106,822
Camphor synthetic	156,560 lbs.	86,409

VEGETABLE OILS (DUTIABLE)		
Commodity	Quantity	Value \$
Linseed oil	1,078,512 lbs.	74,096
Stearin, palm & others	lbs.	

GROUPS 5 & 6		
NONMETALLIC MINERALS (FREE)		
Commodity	Quantity	Value \$
Pyrites	29,140 ton	64,414
Sulphur & sulphur ore	ton	8
Sulphur in other forms	3,290 lbs.	346

CRUDE COAL-TAR PRODUCTS (FREE LIST)		
Commodity	Quantity	Value \$
Dead or creosote oil	10,306,706 gal.	1,335,356
Pyridine	72,206 lbs.	33,180
Sulphur & sulphur ore	ton	8
Sulphur in other forms	3,290 lbs.	346

ACENAPHTHALENE, FLUORENE, METHYLIANTHRAZENE AND METHYLNAPHTHALINE		
Commodity	Quantity	Value \$
Anthracene, less than 30% pure	lbs.	
Anthracene oil	gal.	

BENZENE		
Commodity	Quantity	Value \$
Benzene	581,301 lbs.	13,770

CARBONIZATE, less than 65% pure		
Commodity	Quantity	Value \$
Carbazole, less than 90% pure	lbs.	

NAPHTHALENE		
Commodity	Quantity	Value \$
Naphthalene	315,572 lbs.	5,027

TOLUENE		
Commodity	Quantity	Value \$
Toluene	lbs.	

CREOSYLIC ACID		
Commodity	Quantity	Value \$
Creosylic acid	444,641 lbs.	23,517

XYLENE		
Commodity	Quantity	Value \$
Xylene	lbs.	

CRUDE COAL, BLAST FURNACE, OIL GAS, & WATER GAS TAR		
Commodity	Quantity	Value \$
Crude coal, blast furnace, oil gas, & water gas tar	966 bbl.	3,751

PITCH OF COAL, BLAST FURNACE, OIL GAS, & WATER GAS TAR		
Commodity	Quantity	Value \$
Pitch of coal, blast furnace, oil gas, & water gas tar	897 bbl.	3,407

ACIDS AND ANHYDRIDES (FREE)		
Commodity	Quantity	Value \$
Arsenous acid	30,126,377 lbs.	110,711

SULPHURIC ACID		
Commodity	Quantity	Value \$
Sulphuric acid	5,981,798 lbs.	35,643

CHROMIC ACID AND ANHYDRIDE		
Commodity	Quantity	Value \$
Chromic acid and anhydrides	132 lbs.	110

HYDROCHLORIC ACID		
Commodity	Quantity	Value \$
Hydrochloric acid	51,000 lbs.	470

HYDROFLUORIC ACID		
Commodity	Quantity	Value \$
Hydrofluoric acid	lbs.	

NITRIC ACID		
Commodity	Quantity	Value \$
Nitric acid	lbs.	

NITRIC & SULPHURIC ACIDS, MIXED		
Commodity	Quantity	Value \$
Valerianic acid	504,822 lbs.	822

OTHER CHEMICALS (FREE)		
Commodity	Quantity	Value \$
Copper sulphate	110,045 lbs.	4,738

IODINE, CRUDE		
Commodity	Quantity	Value \$
Iodine, crude	19,817 lbs.	74,719

POTASSIUM CYANIDE		
Commodity	Quantity	Value \$
Potassium cyanide	11,243 lbs.	4,471

POTASSIUM NITRATE, CRUDE		
Commodity	Quantity	Value \$
Potassium nitrate	20 ton	1,806

SODIUM CYANIDE		
Commodity	Quantity	Value \$
Sodium cyanide	843,396 lbs.	108,459

BORAX, CRUDE		
Commodity	Quantity	Value \$
Borax, crude	lbs.	

[The Industry's Finances]

American Agricultural Earnings Cut

Nets \$3.59 a Share, Against \$7.19 Last Year—Balance Sheet is Strong—President Bradley Issues Statement

Report of American Agricultural Chemical Co. for year ended June 30, 1926, shows net profit of \$1,023,712 after interest, depreciation and reserves for freights, discounts and doubtful receivables, equivalent to \$3.59 a share earned on \$28,455,200 outstanding preferred stock. This compares with \$2,045,814 or \$7.19 a share on preferred in previous year.

Consolidated income account for year ended June 30, 1926, compares as follows:

a After operating expenses
b Freights, discounts and doubtful receivables.
Consolidated balance sheet of American Agricultural Chemical Co., as of June 30, 1926, compares as follows:

	1926	1925	1924
aCons inc	\$5,303,444	\$6,811,478	\$5,953,220
bReserves	1,146,019	1,314,681	1,863,909
Depr&depl	1,082,311	1,110,447	1,535,481
Interest	2,051,402	2,340,556	2,441,367
Net prof	\$1,023,712	\$2,045,814	\$112,463
P&L, def	16,836,555	17,860,237	19,404,876

	1926	1925	1924
aPl, eq,etc \$40,229,506	\$42,165,812	\$44,848,327	
G'dw'll, etc	1	1	1
Cash ..	7,499,707	6,265,507	3,359,496
Accts and notes rec.	13,271,555	16,472,812	21,411,362
US bonds			
etc ..	25,000	26,500	483,117
Invent ..	9,890,962	10,880,702	9,628,762
Bankfund	959,170	1,244,627	506,320
Defassets	591,836	429,133	535,028
P&L, def	16,836,524	17,860,237	19,404,876
Total ..	\$89,304,261	\$95,344,921	\$100,177,289

	1926	1925	1924
Pfd stock \$28,455,200	\$28,455,200	\$28,455,200	
Com stock 33,322,126	33,322,126	33,322,126	
Bonds ..	24,791,500	30,503,500	33,738,500
Accts and pay ..	1,160,907	1,017,668	1,068,822
Notes pay etc ..		59,064	1,542,135
Reserves ..	507,008	668,295	919,931
Acrd int	763,728	900,347	951,560
Def lab	303,792	418,721	179,015
Total ..	\$89,304,261	\$95,344,921	\$100,177,289

a After depreciation and depletion.

Robert S. Bradley, chairman of the board of directors of American Agricultural Chemical Co., points out that conditions in the fertilizer industry during the past fiscal year were not as satisfactory in many respects as in 1925. Consumption of fertilizers in fall of 1925 was curtailed by unfavorable weather conditions, which delayed timely preparation of the land for seeding of crops. Following Spring of 1926 was even more unfavorable for farming operations, in consequence of a very late and backward season over a large area of the country where fertilizers are in general use. This led to keener competition and increased price cutting by many fertilizer companies in their anxiety to dispose of their inventories before the close of the season. The company, said Mr. Bradley, pursuing a more conservative course, declined to meet this distressed selling, with the result that its sales for 1926 declined nearly 20% from those of 1925. This loss in tonnage accounts for practically all of the reduction in net earnings of 1926, compared with those of 1925.

Mr. Bradley said collections from domestic trade have been generally satisfactory, but in Cuba they have been disappointing owing to the abnormally low sugar prices. In the cotton belt about 82% of the company's sales were settled on a cash basis, and the time sales, due this Fall, should be liquidated at maturities.

The potato crop of 1926 netted much higher prices than those realized from the 1925 crop. Collections in Aroostook County, Me., have consequently shown a marked improvement. Of the \$3,211,800 receivables outstanding in Aroostook County on June 30, 1925, \$2,389,900 had been collected to June 30, last, and collections on 1926 sales have been better than normal.

Mr. Bradley points out that receivables from sales of 1921 and prior years were written down to a net amount of \$2,000,000 at June 30, 1924. Of this amount \$1,475,438 had been collected to June 30, last, and the balance is in the opinion of the management, established. All other reserves set up against past due receivables of subsequent

years, including those set aside as reserves on 1926 sales, will, it is believed, take care of all ultimate losses from bad debts.

The financial condition of the company shows that there are no bank loans or acceptances outstanding, no money having been borrowed since February, 1925. Since March, 1921, the floating debt of \$36,112,500 has been liquidated or funded; the bonded debt of the company, including \$3,000,000 par value first refunding mortgage 7½% bonds called and retired on August 1, 1926, has been reduced by \$19,930,400 up to August 18 and arrangements have been made to retire the balance of \$1,570,000 first mortgage 5s outstanding on October 1.

Overhead expenses have been reduced since 1921 by \$4,000,000 annually.

Mr. Bradley concluded his remarks "with an efficient organization, with all plants in excellent physical condition and a strong financial position, the directors feel confident that the company is well equipped to meet any conditions that may arise."

Stockholders of Tennessee Copper & Chemical Co., have authorized \$1,000,000 15-year 6% convertible gold debenture bonds to replace the former mortgage of the same amount of Tennessee Copper Co., which has matured and has been entirely paid off. For the present it is planned to issue \$1,600,000 of the entire amount and stockholders of record Aug. 31 will have the right to subscribe up to Oct. 1, at par in the proportion of \$100 principal amount of bonds for each 50 shares of stock held. The bonds will have a convertible privilege making them convertible at any time before maturity or redemption into common stock of company without nominal or par value. The remaining \$1,400,000 of bonds will be issued at the discretion of the board as required for the purposes of the company.

Amalgamated Phosphate Co., a subsidiary of the American Phosphate Co., has offered through the National City Company a new issue of \$1,500,000 of first (closed) mortgage sinking fund 6 per cent gold bonds. The issue is priced at 98 and interest, to yield 6.27 per cent. The bonds are due in 1936. The American Cyanamid Co. is under contract to purchase the entire output of the Phosphate Co. on terms and at prices which will assure the latter income adequate to meet all expenses, taxes and other charges.

[Foreign Exchange]

	Par	Current
Great Britain (pound sterling) ..	4.866	4.847
France (franc) .....	.193	.028
Italy (lira) .....	.193	.325
Belgium (franc) .....	.198	.028
Czechoslovakia (crown) per 100	20.30	2.96
Denmark (krone) .....	.268	.265
Germany (mark) .....	.238	.238
Holland (florin) .....	.402	.401
Poland (zloty) .....	.193	.118
Norway (krone) .....	.258	.219
Spain (peseta) .....	.193	.154
Sweden (krone) .....	.268	.268
Switzerland (franc) .....	.193	.193
Argentina (peso) .....	.414	.404
Brazil (milreis) .....	.324	.154
Japan (yen) .....	.499	.479
India (rupee) .....	.485	.364
China (Silver dollar Hongkong) ..	.789	.539
(Tael—Peking silver)	1.146	.735
(Tael—Shanghai, silver)	1.986	.696

CHEMICAL MARKETS

VIRGINIA-CAROLINA
PROFIT \$2,541,570

Report of Virginia-Carolina Chemical Corp. and subsidiaries for 13 months ended June 30, 1926, shows profit of \$2,541,740 after expenses and depreciation, but excluding receivership expenses and federal taxes. Balance sheet gives amount of prior preference 7% stock cumulative from June 1, 1925, authorized and to be issued as 144,871 shares of \$100 par, participating preferred 6% stock cumulative from July 1, 1927, authorized and to be issued 486,700 no par shares.

Consolidated income account for 13 months ended June 30, 1926, follows:

*Total earnings \$4,601,061
Expenses, provisions for
bad debts 2,059,321

†Profit \$2,541,740

*Includes other income; after costs, expenses and depreciation.

†Before receivership expenses and federal taxes.

Consolidated balance sheet of Virginia-Carolina Chemical Corp. and subsidiaries as of June 30, 1926 (giving effect to reorganization plan of August 10, 1925) follows:

Assets: Land, buildings, machinery and equipment, less depreciation, \$16,116,712; investments in allied companies, \$1,173,377; materials and supplies, at cost or market price, if lower, \$5,324,870; accounts and bills receivable, less reserve for doubtful accounts, etc., \$8,663,336; cash, \$8,215,923; other assets, \$914,821; insurance and other payments in advance, \$71,554; total, \$40,480,593.

Liabilities: Prior preference 7% cumulative stock, \$14,487,100; participating preferred 6% stock, \$21,448,000; common stock and initial surplus (represented by 486,700 no par shares) \$3,541,881; accounts payable, \$641,954; reserve for insurance and contingencies, \$361,658; total, \$40,480,593.

Glidden Co.'s July profits, after all charges, including reserve for federal taxes, showed an increase of 42% over July, 1925. Sales for first two weeks of August have been very satisfactory, and it is expected that the full month will likewise show substantial increase over August a year ago.

Mathieson Alkali Works has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 13 1/4% on the preferred stock, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 17.

Stocks & Bonds

	1925	1926	Current	Ann.			
	High	Low	Bid	Div.			
*Air Reduction	115	86 1/2	119 1/4	107 1/2	130 1/2	132	5
*Allied Chem	115 1/2	80	140	106	132 1/2	137	4
*Allied Chem pfd	112 1/4	111	121 1/4	118 1/4	121 1/4	121 1/4	7
*Am Ag Chem	29 1/2	13 1/2	34 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/4	18 1/2	
*Am Ag Chem pfd	82 1/2	36 1/2	96 1/2	60 1/2	59 1/2	61 1/2	
Am Can	...	...	58	38 1/2	55	55 1/2	
Am Can pfd	121 1/2	115	125 1/2	121	125 1/2	126 1/2	
*Am Cyan "A"	...	...	46	36 1/2	34	40	
*Am Cyan "B"	...	...	47	35 1/2	39	43	
*Am Linseed	59 1/2	20	52 1/2	28 1/2	42 1/2	43	
*Am Linseed pfd	89	53	87	75	81 1/2	82	
*Am Metals	57 1/2	45 1/2	56 1/2	47	51	51 1/2	4
*Am Metals pfd	118	110	119	115	117	118	7
Am Rayon Prod.	51 1/2	28 1/2	35 1/2	29 1/2	...	...
Amer Smelting	114 1/2	90 1/2	144 1/2	112 1/2	140 1/2	144 1/2	7
*Am Smelting pfd	115 1/2	105 1/2	117 1/2	112 1/2	117 1/2	120	
*Am Zinc	12 1/2	7 1/2	12 1/2	7 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	
*Am Zinc pfd	44 1/2	24 1/2	48 1/2	26 1/2	31 1/2	33	
Anglo Chil. Nitrate	101	97 1/2	100 1/2	95 1/2	...	...
*Archer-Dan-Mid	46	26	44 1/2	36	40	41	
*Archer-Dan-Mid pfd	105	90 1/2	105	100	101 1/2	105	
*Armour Del pfd	100	90 1/2	97 1/2	93	94 1/2	94 1/2	
*Atlas Powder	65	45	59	54	59 1/2	61	4
*Atlas Powder pfd	94	90 1/2	97 1/2	96	95	97	
Brooklyn Un ags	100 1/2	73 1/2	78 1/2	68	.92	.94	4
By-Products Co.	...	...	...	...	60	...	
By-Products Co.	...	...	...	...	55	...	
*Calla L & Z	4 1/2	1 1/2	2 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	2
Canad. Ind.	20 1/2	14	20	18 1/2	16 1/2	...	
Canad. Salt	154 1/2	140	145	131	105	115	
Cascin Co.	...	...	...	...	125	135	
Celluloid Corp.	50 1/2	18 1/2	26	15	20	22	
Celluloid Corp pfd	97	65	68	55	74	77	
*Certainteed Prod	58 1/2	40 1/2	49 1/2	37 1/2	42	44 1/2	
Charcoal Iron	85 1/2	12 1/2	33 1/2	24	19	20	
Cheesbro. Mfg. Co.	74 1/2	48 1/2	72 1/2	65	67	69	
Clark Co. Fred	5	2 1/2	5	2 1/2	2 1/2	4	
Clev. Cliff Iron	75	56	75	69 1/2	70	75	
*Columb Carbon	62 1/2	40 1/2	69 1/2	55 1/2	63	64	
*Com Sol B	189	80 1/2	144 1/2	118 1/2	160	163 1/2	
*Cont. Can	93 1/2	60	92 1/2	70	77	78 1/2	5
*Cont. Can. pfd	118	114	118 1/2	117 1/2	...	...
*Corn Prod	42 1/2	32 1/2	43 1/2	35 1/2	44 1/2	40 1/2	
*Corn Prod pf	127	118 1/2	129 1/2	122 1/2	127	128 1/2	7
*Davison Chem	40 1/2	27 1/2	46 1/2	27 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	
*Davison Chem. pf	...	...	...	...	43 1/2	43 1/2	
*Devoe & Rayn. A	90 1/2	52	103	33 1/2	36 1/2	37	
*Devoe & Rayn. B	...	...	101 1/2	40	...	...
*Du Pont deb	104 1/2	90	104 1/2	101	106	106 1/2	10
*Du Pont de Nem	271 1/2	113 1/2	238 1/2	193 1/2	296	302 1/2	10
*Eastman Kodak	118	104 1/2	112 1/2	106 1/2	115	117	
*Freepoort Texas	24 1/2	8	30 1/2	19 1/2	25	26	
*Gen Asphalt	70	42 1/2	73	50	84	92	
*Gen Asphalt pfd	109	86 1/2	118 1/2	94 1/2	127 1/2	140 1/2	
*Gildens	26 1/2	12 1/2	25 1/2	18	18	18 1/2	
*Gold Dust	51	37	56 1/2	41 1/2	48 1/2	49 1/2	
Grasselli	133 1/2	125	145	120	125	130	8
Grasselli pf	106	101 1/2	103 1/2	102	101	103	6
Hercules Powd	140	105	152	140 1/2	167	173	6
Hercules Powd pf	113 1/2	104 1/2	114 1/2	110	112	114	7
*Household Prod	47 1/2	34 1/2	49 1/2	40	42	42 1/2	
Industrial Rayon	26 1/2	17	19 1/2	10 1/2	...	...
*Intl Agri	24 1/2	7 1/2	26 1/2	15 1/2	14 1/2	15	
*Intl Agr. pfd	85	40	35	33 1/2	82	82	2
*Intl Nickel	48 1/2	24 1/2	46 1/2	32 1/2	35 1/2	36 1/2	2
*Intl Salt	87 1/2	67	84 1/2	80	76	80 1/2	6
Mac And. & Forbes	...	...	46 1/2	40	40 1/2	41 1/2	
*Mathieson Alk	107 1/2	51	106 1/2	69 1/2	77	81 1/2	4
*Mathieson Alk pf	100	97	100	100	...	...
Merck & Co.	...	...	...	...	51	54	
Merrimac	...	...	...	...	75	80	
*Natl Dist	43 1/2	29 1/2	34	18	20	20 1/2	
*Natl Dist pf	81	52 1/2	73 1/2	57	46	48	
*Natl Lead	174	138 1/2	174 1/2	138	159	162	
*Natl Lead pfd	118 1/2	114 1/2	117 1/2	116	116 1/2	117 1/2	
N J Zinc	214 1/2	181	214 1/2	180	203	206	
Nlag. A. pf	...	...	...	...	80	85	
*Owens Bottle	60 1/2	42 1/2	68 1/2	53 1/2	73	78 1/2	3
Penn Salt	...	...	91	71	76	77	5
*Peoples Gas Chi	130	117	122 1/2	112	123 1/2	124 1/2	3
Proc. & Gam.	140	109	163	142 1/2	156	...	
Shawinigan	175	130 1/2	191	167 1/2	170	...	
*Sherwin-Williams	43 1/2	42 1/2	108	107	106	...	
*St Jos Lead	52 1/2	36 1/2	48 1/2	37 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	2
Silica Gel	35	11 1/2	21	11 1/2	16 1/2	17	
Swan & Finch	27	12	21	18	19 1/2	21	
Swan & Finch pf	16	16	...	...	20	30	
*Swift & Co	120	109	116	110	115	...	
Tenn C & C	15 1/2	7 1/2	16	10 1/2	11 1/2	12	1
Texas Gulf & S	121 1/2	97 1/2	142	119 1/2	164	171 1/2	10
*Union Carbide	87	85	86 1/2	73	88	91 1/2	
*United Dye pf	67	60	55	58	...	...
Un Gas Imp	120 1/2	79 1/2	144 1/2	84 1/2	128	132 1/2	
U. S. Gypsum	202	115	158	125	154	155 1/2	8
U. S. Ind Al	97 1/2	72 1/2	75 1/2	45 1/2	73	75 1/2	
U. S. Ind Al pfd	115	102	104 1/2	92 1/2	101	102 1/2	
*Va Car 6% w 1	...	...	69	52 1/2	44 1/2	45	
Will & Baumer	...	...	...	...	16 1/2	...	

*Listed on New York Stock Exchange

Industrial Chemicals

DOMESTIC BARIUM CHLORIDE HIGHER AT \$65.00

White Ammonium Chloride Shaded—Gray Material Up—Glycerin Continues to Ease Off on Crude—Borium Nitrite Lower—Methanol Continues Firm—Denatured Alcohol Steady at Advance—Copper Sulfate Firm—Tertiary Butyl Alcohol at 50c Gal. Causes Considerable Interest

Advanced	Declined
Ammonium Chloride, White Imp., $\frac{1}{4}$ c. lb.	Arsenic, Red, 1c. lb.
Barium Chloride, Dom., \$2.00 ton	
Ammonium Chloride, Imp., Gray, $\frac{1}{4}$ c. lb.	Barium Nitrate, $\frac{1}{2}$ c. lb.
Glycerin, Crude, $\frac{1}{2}$ c. lb.	
Trend of the Market	
Today	Two Weeks Ago
15.00	15.00
2.40	2.40
2.00	2.00
4.75	4.85
.07 $\frac{1}{4}$	.07 $\frac{1}{4}$
1.94	1.94
3.66	3.66
.08 $\frac{1}{4}$	.08 $\frac{1}{4}$
.10	.10
Average	3.012
	3.022
	3.022
	2.906
	10.79
	2.99

Current Spot Quotations and Comments on Specific Items, Pages 704-714

A strong tone continues in the market for industrial chemicals. Demand this Summer has been well above the previous two summers at least and makers did not lose control of any market. The weakness in alcohol has apparently disappeared and makers are quite firm at last week's advance of 2c gal. Considerable interest has been aroused in the solvent field by the sharp reduction announced last week in the price of tertiary butyl alcohol offering that product at 50c gal. Other solvent prices are unchanged. The methanol market continues to hold firm at recent advances. A decline in demand is anticipated by makers generally, but thus far it has failed to materialize. Imported products are generally firm and unchanged as to prices. Ammonium chloride, both the gray and white, are firm and unchanged. Barium chloride is firm and in smaller supply from importers so that domestic makers have been able to advance quotations \$2.00 ton. Barium carbonate is firm but dull. Potash caustic is quiet but firm in all directions.

Oxalic acid is moving freely at firm unchanged prices. A softening tendency continues in the glycerin market. Refined is quoted unchanged, but dynamite is easier and crude is lower. Refiners are unwilling to take on any more crude at present prices and surplus stocks are reported in many directions.

Conditions surrounding ammonia are unchanged. Anhydrous is firm and in good demand, while aqua is weak due to large stocks in makers' hands.

Prussiates, bichromates, caustic soda and chlorine are moving into consumption at a steady rate and prices on these products show no variation.

The International Tribunal at The Hague has decided in favor of Germany in the disposition of the large cyanamide plant at Chorzow, operated for several years by the Polish Government. This decision means that the former German owners may now sue for recovery

A decree of the Swiss Federal Council, effective as from July 12, increases from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ francs per 100 kilograms the Customs duty on caustic soda (solid) imported into Switzerland.

Buckeye Soda Products Co., Cleveland, O., has been taken over by Buckeye Soda Co., Painsville, O., and the Cleveland office discontinued.

CANADIAN METHANOL

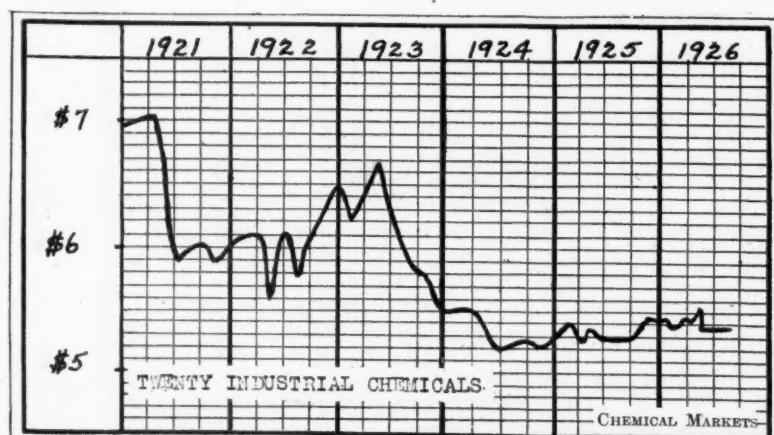
Standard Chemical Co. of Toronto and Montreal, in the fiscal year ending March 31, 1926, report that a total of 39,754 cords of wood were carbonized. Foreign business declined owing to the falling off in the demand for methanol, due to the introduction of the synthetic product on the English market. The decreased production of methanol affected the output of lime and charcoal. As the company was not able to supply the requirements of their charcoal trade, it was necessary to import quantities of this product from outside sources. During the year two plants were dismantled and the factory sites sold. This resulted in a reduction in taxes, insurance and overhead. It is expected that other idle factories will be dismantled.

The production and export of Sicilian sulfur during the first quarter of 1926 fell far below that for the same period of 1925. In 1926 production was 52,931 metric tons compared with 93,688 tons in 1925. Exports totalled 60,288 tons while in 1925 they were 99,565.

City Council, Marianna, Ark., is arranging for installation of a new filtration plant in connection with a proposed waterworks system to cost \$100,000. T. A. Allen, Bank of Commerce Building, Memphis, Tenn., is engineer.

Southeastern Chemical Co., Valdosta, Ga., has plans for extensions and improvements in the mill of Georgia Fertilizer & Oil Co., Valdosta, to cost \$25,000, with equipment.

The Camera Uvera of Almeria is about to ask the Spanish Government to reduce the import duty on carbon bisulfide.



Chemical Exports Large in July

Coal-Tar Trade Increases—Fertilizer Imports Unusually Small—Sulfur Exports Decrease—Exports of Disinfectants Exceed Those of a Year Ago—White Arsenic Imports Important

Washington, D. C., August 31,—July chemical exports rose to \$16,426,000, compared with imports of \$15,087,000 in July, 1925, and imports declined 6 per cent from \$14,968,000 to \$14,072,000, according to Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

Other important changes were: Group 8, Chemicals and Allied Products, were 13 per cent above while imports were 5 per cent below the previous July's figures; coal-tar products trade was larger than for some time; fertilizer imports were unusually small; and of individual commodities, sulfur shipments were exceptionally small, only 20,000 tons, valued at \$367,000 for the current July.

Due to the continued high price of rosin and turpentine the naval stores group exports were 38 per cent over those of July, 1925, and attained an aggregate value of \$4,631,000. Outgoing shipments of rosin amounted to \$3,044,000 (134,000 barrels) and of turpentine \$1,430,500 (1,568,000 gallons). Wood turpentine sales were also rather high and equalled \$61,000 (76,000 gallons).

Imports of gums and resins, valued at \$2,327,000, were 6 per cent less than July last year. This falling off was largely due to the smaller receipts of natural crude camphor and synthetic camphor, \$39,200 (65,200 lbs.) of the former and \$58,200 (107,400 lbs.) of synthetic having entered the United States.

Two reasons may be attributed to the high percentage increase in the exports of coal-tar products which nearly doubled from \$745,500 in July, 1925, to \$1,453,000 in July, 1926, first, the unusually small amounts exported in the preceding July, and second above the average amounts exported in the current July.

The dropping off in the imports of fertilizers may be attributed largely to the small amounts of sodium nitrate imported, as only one-third as much came into the country the current July as last, while a contributing cause was the decrease in calcium cyanamide receipts when half as much was entered. The only commodities coming in in larger amounts were in the potash group, namely, crude potassium sulfate, kainite, manure

salts, and other potash bearing substances.

It was largely due to the \$33,000 (1,750,400 lbs.) worth of disinfectants, insecticides, and similar substances exported in July, 1926, that the total exports of industrial chemicals aggregating \$2,616,300 exceeded those of the preceding July by 17 per cent since the majority of the commodities showed little fluctuation.

Imports of glycerin, were valued at \$682,000 (4,031,000 lbs.), and of iodine, \$145,700 (51,200 lbs.). White arsenic, or arsenious acid assumed considerable importance, 3,311,000 lbs., valued at \$105,600 for July, 1926, having been received.

Reports persist in Baltimore that acid phosphate prices are being cut by the producers and that sales have been made of late on the basis of \$8.75 per ton for 16 per cent material. This is a drop of 85 cents under the nominal quotations which have been given out all along by the producers, who further assert that the indications encourage expectations of an advance, since the increase of \$4 per ton in sulphur and of \$1.25 or so in phosphate rock calls for a marking up of acid phosphate by way of readjustment. Philadelphia producers of acid phosphate are said to be contesting Baltimore's hold on some of the territory tributary to that city by offers of concessions, it is said, and are really setting the pace, as it were.

Glue production of animal origin during the second quarter (April-June), 1926 aggregated 24,289,400 pounds, of which 15,464,300 pounds was hide glue, 2,046,400 pounds extracted bone glue, and 6,778,700 pounds other bone glue. The total shows a decrease of 12 per cent as compared with 27,609,400 pounds for preceding quarter, but exceeds by 1.9 per cent production for second quarter of 1925, 23,836,600 pounds.

By a recent decree all specific import duties in France, except those applying to chemicals and certain other commodities, have been increased 30 per cent over the existing rates, which already include a similar increase of April 6, according to cablegram advices.

American Trona Corp., Los Angeles plant addition has been completed at a cost of \$100,000.

Aero Brand



**Yellow
Prussiate
of Soda**

**Yellow
Prussiate
of Potash**

A new method of production ensures the highest purity, in small crystals as well as large.

Raw materials, all of our own manufacture, and large production capacity, guarantee a dependable source of supply, at favorable prices.

**AMERICAN CYANAMID CO.
511 Fifth Ave. New York City**



Crudes & Intermediates

BENZENE POSITION SHOWS SOME IMPROVEMENT

Increasing Gasoline Consumption Reduces Stocks of Benzene—Market Fairly Steady—Toluene, Solvent Naphtha and Xylene in Free Supply—Cresylic Acid Firmer—Phenol Steady—Pyridine and Naphthalene Dull—Intermediates Makers Generally Firmer in Quotations

	Advanced			Declined		
	No Advance				No Decline	
	Trend of the Market					
	Today	Two Weeks Ago	Last Month	Last Year	War Peak	Pre-War
Benzene, pure tanks wts	.25	.25	.25	.25	1.10	.25
Naphthalene flake	.04 1/2	.04 1/2	.04 1/2	.04 1/2	.16	.03
Phenol Spot	.18	.18	.18	.22	1.50	.08
Toluene tanks, wts.	.35	.35	.35	.26	—	
Aniline Oil 1c-l	.16	.15	.15	.16	1.40	.10 1/2
Alpha-naphthylamine	.35	.35	.35	.35	1.28	—
Benzaldehyde	.70	.70	.70	.70	—	—
Betanaphthyl	.24	.24	.24	.24	1.50	.08
Dimethylaniline c-l	.32	.30	.30	.32	1.30	—
Paranitroaniline bbls	.45	.45	.45	.57	1.58	.18
Average	.305	.302	.302	.312		

Current Spot Quotations and Comments on Specific Items, Pages 704-714

The position of benzene has shown a slight improvement from the viewpoint of manufacturers. The months of heaviest gasoline consumption are now here and surplus stocks of benzene have been reduced considerably by a heavier demand from motor fuel blenders. However the market is still soft and quoted prices are being shaded upon many occasions of spot sales. Contract movement is taking place at quoted figures, but spot sales have been made by as much as 2c gal. below these figures. Production is being maintained at the heaviest rate ever experienced and no curtailment is in sight due to the excellent condition of the steel industry. Solvent naphtha, toluene and xylene are all suffering from lessened demand from the lacquer industry which has evidently found substitutes that cut their consumption of these distillates materially. Pyridine remains dull at recent low prices, and no improvement is anticipated before the Fall demand for alcohol arrives. Cresylic acid is firmer and some makers name higher prices. Phenol is quite steady at recent reduction although the demand is thoroughly routine in character. Naphthalene is dull.

Intermediates are very quiet but makers are much stronger in their quotations. Aniline oil, dimethyl-aniline and oil of myrrane are quoted firmly at last week's advance of 1c lb. The Fall contract season will probably find the producers in close accord on prices. Demand from the smaller dye makers for the common intermediates continues to decline but makers are

well aware that the falling off in their sales is not the result of price cutting and are therefore maintaining their prices. The consumption of dyes is of fair volume and domestic makers continue to supply the bulk of the demand.

Ciba Co., has prepared three new handbooks, covering Ciba Cibanone and Chlorantine Fast Colors. Properties of the colors, instructions and tables for their application, together with sample dyeings, are given.

Four new indanthrene dyestuffs were recently developed by Hoechst plant of the I. G. Farbenindustrie and placed on the German market, according to United States Department of Commerce.

Jones & Laughlin Steel Corp., has fired its Eliza furnace, making 11 out of 12 in blast.

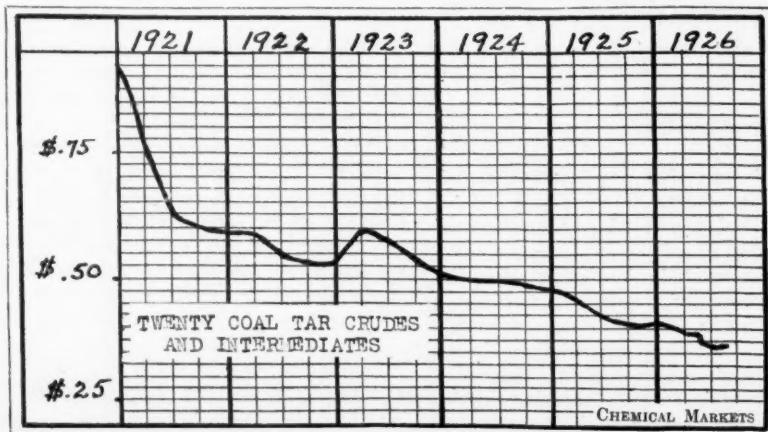
NEW NATIONAL DYES

National Aniline & Chemical Co. is now offering National Solantine Yellow 4 GL which produces a pure greenish yellow shade and will find its greatest application on cotton, rayon, and pure and tin-weighted silks, although it also possesses strong affinity for wool. It dyes level and may be used in combination with other direct dyes; with National Solantine Blue 4 GL, brilliant greens of excellent fastness to light are obtained. Its adaptability for use in combination shades and its excellent dischargeability with hydrosulfite highly recommend this dye to the printing trade.

The company has also developed National Solantine Orange G. This yields pure orange shades characterized by fastness to light, washing, perspiration, chlorine, organic acids, alkali, rubbing and hot pressing. Good solubility and inertness to metals make both of these Solantine Dyes well suited for use in all types of machines. They are particularly adapted for the dyeing of piece-goods in the jigger.

National Erie Garnet R B is a new National direct dye which produces a shade somewhat bluer and brighter than National Erie Garnet B. It possesses excellent solubility and is practically unaffected by metals, thereby making it well suited for all classes of machine dyeing. It is particularly useful for half-wool, dyeing the animal fibre the same strength and but slightly yellower than the cotton. Dischargeability with hydrosulfite and fastness to washing recommend this dye as a ground color for textile printing.

Jordan Coal Products Co., plant at Matawan, N. J., was partially destroyed by fire last week with loss estimated at \$50,000. A short circuit in the electrical wiring caused ignition of benzol.



DYE IMPORTS

JULY, 1926

COAL-TAR PRODUCTS WITHIN
PARAGRAPHS 27 AND 28

The following supplemental list contains the month of entry, the name of the product within paragraphs 27 and 28, together with the designation as "C" (for competitive) and "NC" (for non-competitive), which indicates the appraisement basis for the assessment of the ad valorem duty in paragraphs 27 and 28 of the Tariff Act of 1922.

The ad valorem rate for competitive dyes is based on the American selling price, as defined in sub-division (f) of section 402 of Title IV; the ad valorem rate for non-competitive dyes is based on the United States value, as defined in sub-division (d) of section 402 of Title IV of the Tariff Act of 1922.

This list contains the appraisements received since the publication of the June list for the Port of New York, beginning with January, 1926.

DYES

JANUARY

Columbia Catechine G	NC
Cengo Orange R	NC
Fast Cotton Grey V L	NC
Fast Cotton Violet 4 R	NC
Fur Blue Black A	C
Fur Blue Black A	NC
Fur Brown P	C
Milling Yellow O 3 G	C
Metachrome Violet R	NC
Milling Yellow G A	NC
Oil Green A L B in lumps	NC
Oxochrome Brilliant Blue P B	NC
Thio Indigo Black B Paste	NC
Thio Indigo Brown G Paste	NC
Thio Indigo Orange R Paste	C
Wool Blue 5 B	NC
Zambesi Black D	C

FEBRUARY

Amido Azo Benzene	C
Eriochrome Violet B	C
Formal Fast Black G conc.	NC
Guinea Rubine 4R	C
Guinea Brown 2 R	NC
Rhodamine B Cone.	C

MARCH

Anthracene Brown R D Paste	C
Anthra Red B Paste	NC
Ciba Red R Paste	NC
Cibanone Blue 3 G Powder	NC
Cibanone Green B Paste	NC
Cloth Fast Yellow G	C
Columbia Catechine 3 B	NC
Diphenyl Fast Bronze B	C
Eriochrome Blue S	NC
Eri Cyamine AC	C
Erioglaucine EP	NC
Hydron Scarlet 3 B Paste	NC
Kiton Fast Red 4 BL	NC
Kiton Pure Blue V	C
Methylene Green W	C
Phosphine 3 B	NC
Polar Orange R Conc.	NC
Polar Red G Cone.	NC
Rhodamine B Cone.	C
Setoglaucine	NC
Soledon Jade Green Paste	NC
Vat Blue 3 G Paste	C
Vat Red Brown R Paste	NC
Water Blue large lumps	C
Zambesi Black D	C

APRIL

Blue 1900 T C D	NC
Brilliant Acridine Orange A	NC
Brilliant Chrome Blue S	NC
Chlorantine Fast Brown 3 RL	C
Chromazurine D N	NC
Chromocitonine 3 RN	NC
Chrome Orange 2 R	NC
Chrome Printing Red B	NC
Chrome Printing Red Y Pdr.	NC
Ciba Pink B G pdr.	NC
Ciba Red 3 B Paste	NC
Ciba Scarlet G Extra Paste	NC
Ciba Violet R Paste	NC
Cibanone Blue R S N L	C
Chromactine Blue S Extra	NC
Fur Blue Black S A	NC
Indocyanine B	NC
Madder Lake Powder	C
Omega Chrome Red B Cone.	C
Sandothene Blue N G C D	C
Xylene Fast Green B Cone.	C
Xylene Milling B Blue BL cone.	NC

MAY

Acridine Orange DHE	NC
Aurine	C
Ciba Pink B G Paste	NC
Ciba Red 3 B Powder	NC
Ciba Red B Paste	NC
Ciba Scarlet G Extra Paste	NC
Leaf Green Soloid Stain	NC
Madder Lake V N 14 Pdr.	C
Neolan Blue R R 38%	NC
Ponceau S	NC
Red, Soloid Stain	NC
Rhodamine G Extra	C
Victoria Blue R Base	NC
Viridine Lake Powder	C
Ciba Red B Paste	NC
Ciba Scarlet G Extra Paste	NC
Lake Geranium 101	NC
Lake Solferino	NC
Rose Garancine Grange	NC
Viridine Lake 1026 H Powder	C

U. S. DYES IMPORTED
INTO CANADA UP

Imports into Canada of aniline and coal-tar dyes during May were as follows: Britain, 25,573 lbs., value \$11,489; United States, 118,270 lbs., \$73,901; France, 3,794 lbs., \$1,344; Germany, 87,513 lbs., \$65,987; Switzerland, 22,105 lbs., \$16,328; total, 257,255 lbs., \$169,049—as compared with imports for May 1925, as follows: Britain, 18,582 lbs., value \$9,087; United States, 142,676 lbs., \$80,709; France, 1,804 lbs., \$1,776; Germany, 42,198 lbs., \$34,404; Netherlands, 52,395 lbs., \$33,339; Sweden, 100 lbs., \$82; Switzerland, 9,627 lbs., \$5,965; Other countries, 3,425 lbs., \$3,175; total, 270,807 lbs., \$168,537.

SWISS DYE EXPORTS OFF

Washington, D. C., Aug. 31 — The Swiss dye industry has suffered during the past quarter from the slackness in the British textile industry; England dropped from first to third position as an importer of Swiss dyes, according to American Consul Hitch, at Basle.

Exports of aniline dyes to the United States during the second quarter of this year showed a slight reduction in value but there was actually an increase in quantity. The value of the exports amounted to \$345,798 as compared with a value of \$418,325 in the first three months of the year. In 1925 the shipments to the United States during the corresponding quarter amounted to 320,798 pounds, valued at \$352,700.

Coal-tar dyes imported into the Union of South Africa, increased from 3,390 pounds in 1924 to 18,650 pounds last year. Germany and England shared the bulk of this trade. Holland and Switzerland participated to a small extent, but the United States was not listed as a source of these imports.

Dr. Edgar Fahs Smith, long provost of the University of Pennsylvania, will receive the Priestley Medal this year, for outstanding achievement in chemical science. The award will be made at the Philadelphia meeting of American Chemical Society.

E. A. Johnson, manager of heavy acid and intermediate sales for Monsanto Chemical Works, St. Louis, and former manager of the New York branch, and Miss Katherine Hardwick of Boston, were married in Boston, August 17.

NEW DU PONT GREEN

Pontamine Diazo Green 2 GL, a new developed color has recently been placed on the market by E. I. Du Pont De Nemours & Co. When diazotized and developed, this color produces greens of exceptional fastness to water, acid and washing. The use of Pontamine Developer Z is recommended with it, but beta naphthol can be used so that the new green can be combined with any of the diazo colors. It is easily soluble and level dyeing and is particularly useful for pure silk being dyed either from a neutral or an acid bath. Fastness on silk is in every way equal to fastness on cotton. On rayon deep attractive shades are obtained. Celanese is left practically unstained. It yields fairly good unions on cotton-silk materials and can be recommended for this purpose whenever excellent fastness is desired. This color discharges to a clear white on cotton and silk so that it may be used for a ground color for such work.

Oils and Fats

CHINAWOOD EASY; OLIVE HIGHER; COTTONSEED FIRM

Chinawood Quiet and Lower Spot and on Coast—China Firm and Unchanged—Higher Replacements Force Advance in Spot Olive Oil—Cottonseed Shows Firm Undertone on Quiet Market—Linseed Lower—Greases, Tallow and Lard Steady

Advanced	Declined
Neatsfoot Oil, CP, 3/4c lb.	Chinawood Oil, spot, 1/2c lb.
Olive Oil, spot, 5c gal.	Chinawood Oil, coast, 3/4c lb.
Olive Oil Fools, spot & ship, 3/4c lb.	Coconut Oil, Ceylon, 3/4c lb.
	Coconut Oil, Manila, 3/4c lb.
	Grease, choice white, 1c lb.
	Grease, yellow 3/4c lb.
	Grease, house, 1/4c lb.
	Lard Oil, ed. & off prime 3/4c lb.
	Lard Oil, extra, 1/4c lb.
	Palm Oil, extra No. 1 3/4c lb.
	Palm Lagon & Niger, 1/4c lb.
	Rapeseed Oil, 1c gal.
	Palm Kernel, 3/4c lb.

	Trend of the Market					
	Today	Two Weeks Ago	Last Month	Last Year	War Peak	Pre-War
Cod Oil NY	gal.	.62	.60	.60	1.26	.26 1/2
Degras American, bbl.	lb.	.04 1/4	.04 1/4	.04 1/4	.23	.03 1/4
Lard No. 1	gal.	.85 1/4	.85 1/4	.89	2.90	.92
Menhaden, crude tanks	gal.	.47 1/2	.47 1/2	.47 1/2	1.20	.33
Neatsfoot 20° ct	gal.	1.31 1/4	1.31 1/4	1.24	8.45	.95
Red Oil distilled	lb.	.10	.10	.12 1/4	.17	.07
Stearic Acid, T. P.	lb.	.15 1/4	.16 1/4	.17	.38	.12
Coconut Ceylon tanks	lb.	.09 1/4	.09 1/4	.11 1/4	.10 1/4	.30
Cottonseed crude tanks	lb.	.11 1/2	.12 1/2	.12 1/2	.09 1/4	.08
Linseed Crude e-l bbls	gal.	.88 1/2	.92	.92	1.05	.57
Olive, denatured	gal.	1.30	1.25	1.25	4.50	1.05
Peanut, refined	lb.	.16 1/2	.16 1/2	.15	.30	.08
Soya Bean bbls	lb.	.13 1/2	.13 1/2	.13	.19 1/4	.07
Average		4.71	4.71	4.93	5.92	1.56

Current Spot Quotations and Comments on Specific Items, Page 717

A downward movement in spot chinawood oil, together with advances in denatured olive oil and a firming up in cottonseed oil were of major interest on this market last week.

Chinawood oil, following rapid strides upward through July and early August, reacted noticeably on spot and to some extent on the Coast. The unwillingness of consumers to pay the prices ruling and a consequent falling off in demand was the principal cause of the decline. China is maintaining its high market and as a result little business is being transacted for this position.

Cables coming in from Spain on denatured olive oil quote higher prices, which has forced an advance on this market, sellers stating that shipment prices are now on a par with spot quotations. With replacements at this level, it is possible that further advances will occur. Consuming interest is healthy. The latter part of last week witnessed a strengthening in cottonseed oil on spot. Sales did not increase, but there was a noticeable firmness to the tone of the local market. Crude at the mill was unchanged and quiet.

Linseed oil again showed a downward tendency with quotations on last Saturday at a lower level than has been the case in weeks. Buy-

ers do not seem anxious to make purchases apparently content to hold off awaiting further developments in the price situation. Coconut showed a better undertone late in the week, but all grades were subject to price shading for what business was placed. Sellers look to a somewhat firmer movement in coconut next month. Rapeseed oil, both Japanese and English, continues easy on a light consuming interest and good supplies of spot stocks. Greases and tallow were moving at an average rate, with lower prices prevailing for all grades of grease. Lard oil is firm and unchanged with good interest in evidence.

ARGENTINE OILS

Argentina's vegetable oil industry was more active in 1925 than in 1924 as the result of large increases in peanut oil and cottonseed oil production, the Department of Agriculture reported on August 21.

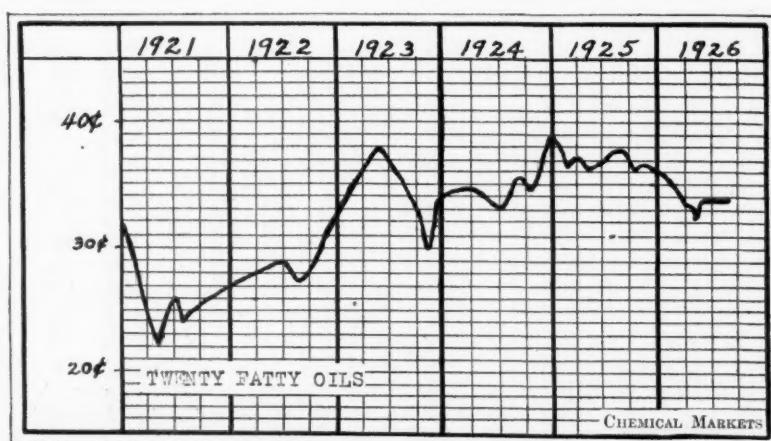
The report says:

The vegetable oil industry of Argentina was more active in 1925 than in 1924 as a result of large increases in peanut oil and cottonseed oil production according to Assistant Trade Commissioner Bates at Buenos Aires. Other vegetable oils except sunflower seed oil were produced in smaller quantities in 1925 than in the preceding year. The total production of vegetable oil was 7.3 per cent larger in 1925 than in 1924 but 11.9 per cent less than in 1923. The peanut crop is the most important from the point of view of oil production and last year cottonseed was second in importance. The remarkable increase of about 400 per cent in the output of sunflower seed oil was an outstanding feature of the Argentine vegetable oil situation.

The new flaxseed crop is now being sown in Argentina, according to a report from the International Institute of Agriculture, and the area is expected to be larger than that of last year.

American Linseed Co., 2385 Richmond Terrace, Port Richmond, N. Y., has plans to erect a new plant to be two-story and basement, 40 by 100 ft., to cost \$250,000, with machinery. Francisco & Jacobus, 511 Fifth av., New York, are architects.

Corn Products Refining Co., New York, has plans to erect an addition to its plant at Kansas City, Kan., to be four story and basement, 38 by 85 ft. W. H. McKenzie is company engineer.



MANILA COPRA MARKET

The Manila copra market was weak during the week ended August 13 as a result of a weak oil market in the United States, according to a cable to Department of Commerce from Trade Commissioner Butler at Manila. All mills are operating and well stocked. Production continues high. The provincial equivalent of resecado is being delivered at Manila at a price of 12 3-4 pesos per picul, the cable states.

The contention made by California fish packers that the capacity of their plants rather than the actual amount of fish canned must be taken as the measure to determine the amount of fish that may be reduced to fertilizer was upheld in a ruling made in the Superior Court recently by Judge Stephens, of Los Angeles. The State law provides that not more than 25 per cent of the capacity of the canning plant may be reduced to fertilizer. Although the section of the statute defining "capacity" has been declared unconstitutional, Judge Stephens held that it must be considered in determining the intent of the Legislature in framing the law.

World production of zinc slab in July amounted to 107,000 tons, an increase of 800 tons over June, according to American Bureau of Metal Statistics. In June the output totaled 106,200 tons and in May 114,400 tons. During the seven months to July 31, the output totaled 749,566 tons, a monthly average of 107,081 tons compared with a monthly average for the full year of 1925 of 90,512 tons.

Pacific Guano & Fertilizer Co., 114 Sansome st., San Francisco, Cal., has plans to construct a new fertilizer plant at Hilo, Hawaii, to cost about \$100,000, including machinery. C. W. Dickey, Damon Building, Honolulu, Hawaii is architect.

Texas Central Power Co., Frost Building, San Antonio, Tex., has plans for extensions in its filtration plant at Edinburg, Tex., to cost about \$40,000. Similar improvements will be made in the filtration plant at McAllen, Tex., to cost about \$25,000.

Mineral Point Zinc Co., Mineral Point, Wis., has plans to construct a new plant at New Diggins, Wis., to be 60 by 100 ft., estimated to cost close to \$50,000, including equipment. W. R. Smith is superintendent in charge.

Olive Oil Trade Animated in Italy

(*Special to CHEMICAL MARKETS*)

Genoa, Italy, Aug. 16—A certain animation is noted in the commerce of olive oils. Exportation is meeting competition from French, Spanish and Greek products. All agricultural work has been conducted satisfactorily, and in some zones the struggle against the oil fly has been initiated.

From the flowering of the olive trees is deducted that a good harvest will be had in Liguria, Tuscany and Umbria; while it will be mediocre in Campania and Basilicata and all southern Italy, with the exception of Puglia. Higher quotations are signalled in some provinces of the Marche, some zones in Tuscany, etc., where the stocks of the old production have been completely exhausted. In some southern provinces, especially in Calabria, however, noteworthy quantities of the last harvest still remain unsold.

A movement of about 16,000 tons of olive oil was noted in the port of Genoa during last three months ending May, distributed in nearly equal fractions for each month. Of this 9,500 tons were in arrival for direct transportation for exportation and came from the works in Liguria.

During May arrived in the port of Genoa 3,270 tons of olive oil from the Riviera for exportation, 1,153 tons from Spain, 70 tons from France, 437 tons from Tunis, 92 tons from Greece and 25 tons from other parts of Italy, making a total of 5,047 tons.

Bari, Aug. 14—In this market a rise in the prices is noted, although business is calm. Olive oil for refining is paid 820-830 lire per 100 kilos, in accordance with its quality; table oils are quoted between 960 and 1,125 lire. A certain scarcity of olive oil is noted. Bitonto, which in normal years keeps stocks of 1,000-1,200 tons, has not more than 200 tons today. Growing has been good in all five provinces of Puglia, Bari, Foggia, Taranto and Lecce.

Bitonto, Aug. 15—The abundant rainfalls of these days, if even they restricted the harvesting operations of some plants, were of benefit for the growing of the olive tree. Their continuance, however, disturbs the peace and hopes of agriculturists, as due to the abundant humidity produced a strong fall of olives is taking place. The stocks remaining from the past season range towards 150 tons.

Palermo, Aug. 13—Business in olive oil is fair, especially with ex-

porters. During 1925 1,714,700 hectares of ground were cultivated in Italy with olive trees and other plants and 579,800 hectares only with olive trees. The production of olives reached 874,800 tons and that of olive oil 1,400,000 hectoliters. Liguria produced 21,000 hectoliters, Lombardy 3,000 hectoliters, Veneto 5,000 tons, Emilia 4,500 tons, Tuscany 145,000 tons, Marche 12,500 tons, Umbria 35,500 tons, Latium 115,000 tons; Abruzzi and Molise 83,000 tons, Campania 129,000 tons, Puglie, 443,000; Basilica 32,500 tons, Calabria 286,000 tons, Sicily 105,000 tons, Sardinia 44,000 tons, Trentino 500 tons, and Istria and Zara 24,500 tons.

During June, 54,276 pounds of crude natural camphor were imported into the United States valued at \$30,969, 167,981 pounds of refined camphor, valued at \$108,232, and 166,864 pounds of synthetic camphor were imported valued at \$92,500.

R. F. Johnston Paint Co., Cincinnati, has awarded the contract for an 80 by 160 brick and concrete addition to its general plant to be used for the exclusive manufacture of lacquers. It will cost approximately \$100,000, exclusive of the equipment.

July exports of naval stores were valued at \$4,630,704 compared with \$3,365,681 for July 1925. For the seven months ending July the value of naval stores exports was \$19,720,347 compared with \$16,786,772 for the same seven months ended July 1925.

J. M. Huber & Co. are now erecting a carbon black plant at Lance Creek, Wyo., to cost about \$500,000. It is expected that the plant will be operating the latter part of November. A contract has been made with the Buck Creek Oil Company to furnish gas.

American Varnish Co., 1140 North Branch st., Chicago, will construct a new addition to its factory, to be two-story and basement, 65 by 80 ft., to cost \$40,000, with equipment.

Lever Bros. have purchased extensive premises in Dublin for a large new soap factory. The work of reconstruction is to be undertaken without delay.

Watson Fertilizer Co., Watson, Pa., is perfecting plans for rebuilding the portion of its plant recently destroyed by fire with loss of \$25,000.

Industrial Raw Materials

ROSIN LOWER BUT MOVEMENT IS GOOD

Turpentine Off 2c Gal.—Antimony Shaded—Dyes and Tanwoods Quiet But Firm—Accelerators Unchanged—Entire Market of Routine Character

Advanced No Advance

	Declined
Antimony, spot, $\frac{1}{2}$ c lb.	Rosin, H, 50c 280 lb.
Casein, ship, $\frac{1}{2}$ c lb.	Rosin, I, 45c 280 lb.
Rosin, B, E, 25c 280 lb.	Rosin, K, M, 55c 280 lb.
Rosin, D, 30c 280 lb.	Rosin, N, 35c 280 lb.
Rosin, F, 65c 280 lb.	Turpentine, spot, 2c gal.
Rosin, G, 60c 280 lb.	

Current Spot Quotations and Comments on Specific Items, Pages 710-712

The demand for rosin continues in good volume but the bidding for stocks on the buyers' part is less spirited and the market has eased off though it shows a steady undertone. Antimony is easier on spot on a light demand. Cable prices from China indicate a very firm market there with futures quoted on a par with spot. Casein is quiet and moving at a routine gait, which is normal for the between season period.

Dye and tanwoods are again passing through a quiet period. Prices for shipment are quoted at firm levels and in some cases at slight advances, but to offset this consuming interest is negligible and sellers are having difficulty in placing their offerings. Japan wax con-

tinues firm and what material there is available is moving with rapidity. Sellers look to a continuation of existing conditions for the present at least. Egg albumen has settled down to a routine inquiry now that the contract requirements have been satisfied, with prices unchanged. Starches and dextrins are in some demand and sales are reported at the scheduled prices. Dry colors have not been moving in any great volume as the consuming trades have passed a rather quiet month of August, but makers look to a revival of business during this month.

(Special to CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Savannah, Ga., Aug. 30—The local turpentine market closed last week steady at 87c/ $\text{87}\frac{1}{4}$ c gal., showing

a decline of 5c gal. for the week. 400 bbls. were sold on Saturday at these figures. It is believed that most of the unsold material was taken after closing, which indicates a steadiness, but this may be offset by liberal receipts expected this week. Receipts last week were 5,071 bbls.; sales reported, 3,724 bbls.; shipments, 1,793 bbls.; Savannah stocks, 16,688 bbls.

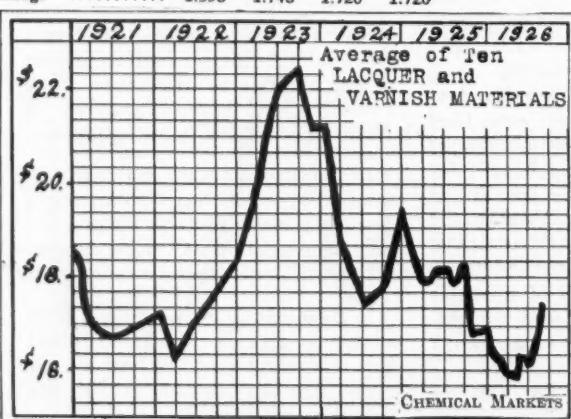
Rosins closed firm with sales of 1,283 bbls. Prices for fine grades are on a higher level than a week ago, but the other grades show material declines. The market touched the low for the week on Thursday and since has been advancing. It is believed that there are many in the trade who are interested in keeping the price up and the actual demand would have to be dull to show material declines. Receipts last week were 16,804 bbls.; sales reported 7,333 bbls.; shipments, 23,796 bbls.; stocks, 61,595 bbls.

Jacksonville, Fla., Aug. 28—Turpentine closed steady at $87\frac{1}{4}$ c gal. with sales of 200 bbls. Rosins also closed firm with sales of 963 bbls. made to three buyers. Stocks of turpentine yesterday were 30,764 bbls.; rosin, 45,312 bbls.

Chilean nitrate committee in London says the president of Chile has resolved to make no change in the system of nitrate selling before June 30, 1927.

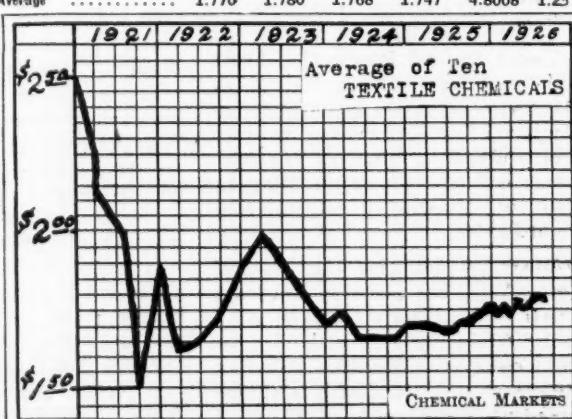
Lacquers and Varnishes

Today	Two Weeks Ago	Last Month	Last Year	War Peak	Pre-War
Acetone c-l drs wks 10 lb	1.20	1.20	1.20	5.50	1.05
Butyl Al, dr wks	1.87 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.87 $\frac{1}{2}$	1.87 $\frac{1}{2}$	2.50	
Chinwrd Oil bbls NY 10 lb.	1.75	1.80	1.70	1.50	.68
Copal Congo, Amber 10 lb	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.90	1.80
Fusel Oil .....gal.	1.30	1.30	1.30	2.20	2.50
Benz 90% tins wks 10 gal	2.50	2.50	2.30	3.00	2.50
Linseed Oil c-l bbls gal.	.89	.92	.98	1.03	.58
Rosin F grade NY 28 lb	1.54	1.65	1.54	1.28	.70
Soluble Cotton ...10 lb	4.00	4.00	4.00		
Turp c-l dock ...gal.	.94	.98	.92	1.06 $\frac{1}{4}$	.49
Average	1.598	1.746	1.720	1.720	



Textile Chemicals

Today	Two Weeks Ago	Last Month	Last Year	War Peak	Pre-War
Acid, Acetic, 28% ...	\$3.24	\$3.24	\$3.24	\$3.00	\$17.00
Acid Oxalic .....	.10%	.10%	.10%	.10%	.70
Bleaching Powder	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.90	9.50
Copper Sul c-l ...100lbs.	4.75	4.85	4.85	4.45	20.00
Epsom Salt, USP	2.18	2.15	2.15	2.15	4.25
Glauber's Salt	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.25	20.00
Potash, Caustic, Imp .....	.07 $\frac{1}{4}$	.07 $\frac{1}{4}$	.07 $\frac{1}{4}$	.07 $\frac{1}{4}$	.87
Soda Ash, 58% wks ...	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	.18
Soda Caustic, 76% wks	3.10	3.10	3.10	3.10	9.50
Sodium Bichromate ....	.06 $\frac{1}{4}$	.06 $\frac{1}{4}$	.06 $\frac{1}{4}$	.06 $\frac{1}{4}$	.45
Average	1.770	1.780	1.768	1.747	4.8008
					1.25



Agricultural Chemicals

CALCIUM ARSENATE CONTINUES IN GOOD DEMAND

Further Reports of Infestation Advances Price—Other Insecticides Quiet
—Tankage Scarce and Firm—Nitrate of Soda in Better Demand—Fish Scrap Higher at Baltimore—Other Fertilizers Unchanged

Advanced
Calcium Arsenate $\frac{1}{2}$ c lb.

Declined
No declines

Current Spot Quotations and Comments on Specific Items, Pages 704-720

Locally, the fertilizer market still lacks snap, which has been characteristic of conditions for the past two months. In the face of existing conditions, most of the items have been recorded. The dearth of case of tankage actual advances have been recorded. The dearth of available parcels of tankage has been largely responsible for this and as a result buyers are in the market at the advanced figure.

There have been better sales of nitrate of soda since the policy of the Chilean producers has been definitely settled for the current year. While the subject of price was under discussion, buyers were not disposed to make purchases with the possibility of price revisions looming large, and the present improved

interest is a natural outcome of the decision. Now that it is an established fact that the fish catch has not been large this year, higher prices are prevailing on the Baltimore market for scrap. Some better demand has also been noted and the market shows an upward trend. Blood, sulfate of ammonia and bone meal and other items are in about the same position as for some weeks past.

With the exception of calcium arsenate, the demand for insecticides in general has petered out after a successful season from the makers' viewpoint, which extended through July into August before the demand abated. For the past three weeks calcium arsenate has come to the fore on the strength of a

heavy demand from Texas, and from the cotton belt at large, although on a somewhat lesser scale than in Texas. The backward season and heavy rains aided in the weevil infestation, which according to reports, is heavy enough at the moment to cause real concern to the cotton growers. Various quotations are heard on calcium arsenate ranging from 8c lb to 11c lb, the latter price representing deliveries in small parcels to the farmers in the infested territories.

FERTILIZER OUTPUT LESS

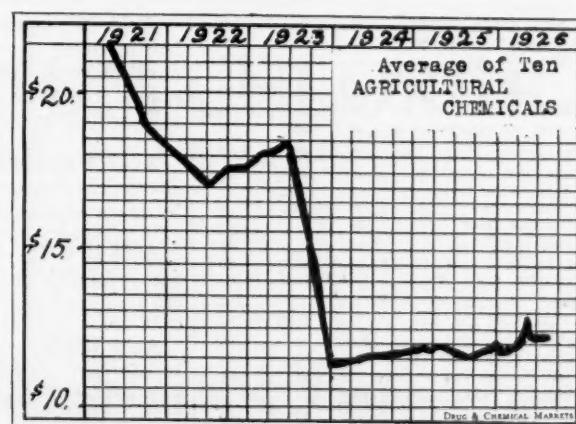
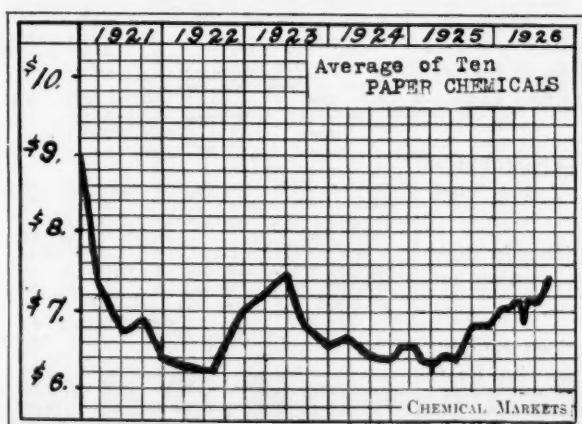
Production of fertilizers during July was 7 per cent less than a year ago and slightly less than for June, 1926. A year ago the July production was larger than the June output, according to National Fertilizer Association reports. Products included acid phosphate and available phosphoric acid. Stocks on July 31 were 21.1 per cent larger than on July 31, 1925. Apparent consumption during July, 1926, was much larger than the small movement in July, 1925. Bulk acid phosphate on hand July 31 was 223,848 tons of 16 per cent in the Northern area and 669,179 tons in the Southern area.

Paper Chemicals

	Two					
	Today	Weeks Ago	Last Month	Last Year	War Peak	Pre-War
Aluminum Sulfate	1.90	1.90	1.90	2.00	5.00	1.50
Bleaching Powder	2.00	2.00	2.00	1.90	9.50	1.50
Casein	18 $\frac{1}{4}$	.17	.17	.12 $\frac{1}{4}$	.28	.20
China Clay, Dom	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	25.00	8.00
Chlorine e-l Cyl	.05 $\frac{1}{4}$	.05 $\frac{1}{4}$	.05 $\frac{1}{4}$	.05 $\frac{1}{4}$	.50	.08
Salt Cake	19.00	19.00	19.00	19.00	80.00	11.00
Sodium Silicate, 40°	.80	.80	.80	.80	1.75	2.00
Soda Ash, 55% w/w	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	4.18	.69
Sulfur	22.50	22.50	22.50	18.00	65.00	20.00
Rosin F grade	15.35	16.50	15.35	11.60	4.50	20.25
Average	7.315	7.430	7.315	6.487	13.50	5.50

Agricultural Chemicals

	Two					
	Today	Weeks Ago	Last Month	Last Year	War Peak	Pre-War
Acid Sulfuric, 66° ton	\$15.00	\$15.00	\$15.00	\$14.00	\$55.00	\$20.00
Am. Sulfate .100lbs.	2.40	2.40	2.40	2.75	1.75	2.65
Arsenic .100lbs.	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	18.00	4.00
Copper Sul e-l .100lbs.	4.75	4.85	4.85	4.45	20.00	4.60
Paris Green .100lbs.	.19	.19	.19	.19	.50	.11
Potash Muriate, 90% ton	34.00	34.00	34.00	34.55		
Potash Sulfate, 90% ton	45.85	45.85	45.85	45.85	440.00	48.07
Phosphate, Acid, 16% ton	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.10	11.00	3.00
Phosphate Rock 68% .	3.00	3.00	3.15	2.50	11.00	3.00
Sodium Nitrate .100lbs.	2.36	2.34	2.34	2.47	5.00	1.90
Average	12.195	12.203	12.218	12.113	103.50	13.84



Prices Current

Chemical prices quoted herein are those of American manufacturers for goods, spot New York, f. o. b., or ex-store, for immediate shipment, unless otherwise specified. Industrial chemical products sold principally on a basis of f. o. b. works are specified as such. Quotations on imported chemicals are so designated. Resale stocks sufficient to be a factor in the market, are quoted in addition to makers' prices and are indicated as "second hands."

Oils and fats are quoted spot New York, or ex-dock.

Heavy Chemicals, Coal-tar Products, Dye-
and-tanstuffs, Colors and Pigments, Fillers
and Sizes, Fertilizer and Insecticide Mate-
rials, Naval Stores, Fatty Oils, etc.

Quotations on products sold f. o. b. mills, or spot Pacific Coast are so designated.

Industrial raw materials are quoted spot New York, f. o. b., or ex-dock. Materials sold f. o. b. works or delivered at various sections of the country are so designated.

The range of prices given is not "bid and asked," but indicates quotations from different sellers, based on varying grades or quantities or both. Containers named are the original packages most commonly used in the New York market.

Acetaldehyde Acid Hydrocyanic

Acetaldehyde, drs. or cyl. e-l wks	22
le-l wks	.24 : .26
ACETANILID, tech., 150 lb bbls	.20 : .21
100 lb. bags	.22 : .23
Acetic, Anhydride	
85% 107 lb chys	.27 : .30
92-95% 100 lb chys	.30 : .35
Acetic Ether, see Ethyl Acetate	
Acetone, 50 gal drums	.37 : .40
Acetone, CP, 700 lb drs e-l wks	.12
Tank cars, wks	.12
700 lb drs, le-l wks	.13 : .18
350 lb drs e-l wks	.14
Acetone Oils, light, drs., wks gal.	1.65 : 1.75
Heavy, drs wks	1.65 : 1.75
Acetyl Chloride, 100 lb chys	.42 : .45
Acetyl Tetra bromide	.50
Acetyl Tetra chloride	Drums, wks
ACID, 1, 2, 4, 250 lb bbls	.10 : .11
Acetic, 28% 400 lb bbls e-l	.25
wks	100 lb. : .24
28% le-l wks	100 lb. : .34
56% e-l wks	100 lb. : .60
56% le-l wks	100 lb. : .64
70% bbls e-l wks	100 lb. : .78
70% le-l wks	100 lb. : .76
80% coml bbls e-l wks	100 lb. : .84
80% coml le-l wks	100 lb. : .86
80% pure bbls e-l wks	100 lb. : .90
80% pure le-l wks	100 lb. : .95
Glacial, bbls e-l wks	100 lb. : .11.47
Glacial, le-l wks	100 lb. : .11.72
Glacial, USP, chys, wks	100 lb. : .12.33
Anthranilic, tech., drs	.80
99-100% 100 lb drs	.98 : 1.00
Benzole, tech., 100 lb bbls	.58 : .60
Ion, 100 lb bbls	.57
Boric crys., powd., 250 lb bbls	.09%
Kegs, 100 lb	.10 : .10
Butyric, 60% pure 5 lb. bot	.55 : .60
90%	.70 : .75
Carbolic, crys. see Phenol	
Crude, 35% 50 gal bbls gal.	.81 : .83
10% 50 gal. bbls gal.	.38 : .38
Carbonic, see Carbon Dioxide	
Chloracetate	
Mono 100 lb bbls wks	.25
Di, 150 lb chys wks	.10 : .10
Tri, 5 lb bot	.25
Chloromufe, 1500 lb drs	.15 : .16
Chromic,	
95% pure 400 lb drums	.37 : .40
Chromotropole, 300 lb bbls	1.00 : 1.06
Clitic, USP, cryst 230 lb bbls	.44% : .48
Powd., USP, 200 lb bbls	.45% : .48
Imported, crys, 112 lb kegs	.44% : .45
Single kegs	.47
Cleve's 250 lb bbls	.98 : .98
Cresylic, 95% dark drs NY gal.	.57 : .60
97-99% pale NY	.60 : .65
Formic, 85% tech., 140 chys lb	.10 : .10
80-90% chys incl	.10 : .11
Gallie, Tech., bbls	.50 : .55
Gamma, 225 lb bbls wks	.105 : .110
H 225 lb bbls wks	.57 : .63
Hydrobromic, 48% coml, 155 lb.	
chys wks	.45 : .48
48% coml 10 chys wks	.45 : .48
Hydrochloric, see also Acid Muriatic	
Hydrocyanic, wks cyl	.80 : .90

Chemicals

Acid Hydrofluoric Acid Sulfuric

Acetaldehyde—Market is steady at firm unchanged prices.

Acetone—Demand continues of sufficient volume easily to absorb all production at firm unchanged prices.

Acid Acetic—Demand is good and quotations are firm and unchanged.

Acid Cresylic—Conditions on spot and in primary markets show no change. Quotations in England remain above prices here.

Acid Formic—Market is steady with prices firm and unchanged in all directions at 10c@10½ lb for 80-85%, and 10½c@11c lb for 90%.

Acid Gamma—Competition shows no abatement but open quotations are unchanged from leading makers.

Acid H—Demand is lessening. Quotations are unchanged but competition continues to cause shading.

Acid Muriatic—Demand has been of good volume during the Summer and price schedules have been well maintained.

Acid Monosulfonic — Movement has lessened slightly due to a seasonal falling off in dry color demand. Quotations are firm and unchanged at \$1.65 lb.

Acid Naphthionic—Quiet but in sharp competition for the small business available.

Acid N & H—Continues in slight demand with makers quoting unchanged prices.

Acid Nitric—Conditions continue satisfactory to sellers who quote unchanged prices.

Acid Oxalic — Domestic makers quote firm unchanged prices of

ACID (cont'd)	
HYDROFLUORIC, 30% 400 lb.	
bbls wks	.06
30% 100 lb chys wks	.08
48% single 100 lb chys wks	.10
52% 100 lb chys wks	.12
52% 100 lb chys wks	.11
60% 100 lb chys, wks	.14
60% 300 lb. dr. wks	.13
White Acid, 100 lb chys, wks	.16
White Acid, 10 chys wks	.15
Hydrofluoric, 35% 450 lb bbls	
wks	.11
J. kegs wks	3.00
LACTIC, 22% dark 500 lb bbls	.06%
22% light bbls	.06%
44% dark, bbls	.11
44% light, bbls	.13
66% dark, bbls	.13
66% light, bbls	.27
Laurent's, 250 lb bbls	.52
Metanilic, 250 lb bbls	.66
METH. Sulfuric-nitric	
Drums, wks	.07% : .08
Drums wks	.01 : .01
Tank cars, wks	.06 : .06
Tank cars wks	.008 : .01
Molybdate, 85% pure 100 lb kegs	.13
Monosulfone F. Delta 50 lb tins	.66
MURIATIC, 20% chys le-l	
wks	100 lb. : 1.70
chys e-l wks	100 lb. : 1.45
Tank cars, wks	100 lb. : 1.05
18% 120 lb chys	
e-l wks	100 lb. : 1.35
Tank cars, wks	.net ton : .95
22% 120 lb chys	
Naphtone, tech., 250 lb bbls	.56 : .59
Neville & Winter's 250 lb	
bbls	.95 : .99
NITRIC, 36% 135 lb	
Chys le-l wks	.25
Chys e-l wks	.50
38% le-l wks	.75
40% le-l wks	.25
Chys e-l wks	.60
42% le-l chys wks	.67
Chys e-l wks	.50
CP, chys single wks	.12 : .13
Oxalic, 300 lb. bbls, wks	.10% : .11
Bbls, NY	.10% : .11
Kegs, 100 lb NY	.11% : .11
Imp., 560 lb casks	.11
Phosphoric, 30% tech., 150 lb	
Chys	.07 : .07
Syrupy, 70 lb drums	.10 : .17
Demis	.17 : .18
Imported	.16 : .17
Phthalic, see Phthalic Anhydride	
Phenamine, 300 lb bbls	.50
Pieric, 450 lb bbls e-l	.30 : .35
Pyrogallic, Tech., powd., 200 lb	
bbls	.85
S kegs	.25
Salicylic, tech., 125 lb bbls	.27 : .32
Sulfanilic, 250 lb bbls	.15 : .16
SULFURIC, 66% 180 lb chys	
le-l wks	100 lb. : 1.60
Chys, e-l wks	100 lb. : 1.35
1,500 lb Drums le-l	
wks	100 lb. : 1.20
Drums	.100 lb. : 1.00
Tank cars, wks	.net ton : 15.00
60% 1500 lb drums	
le-l wks	100 lb. : 1.10
Drums e-l wks	100 lb. : .87
Tank Cars, wks	.net ton : 10.50

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SALT
MANUFACTURING
COMPANY**Executive Offices:
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Representatives:

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PittsburghChicago
St. LouisWorks:
Philadelphia and Natrona, Pa.
Wyandotte and Menominee, Mich.
Chlorine Distributing Station, Babbitt, N. J.

Acid, Sulfuric
Aluminum Stearate

ACID SULFURIC (Continued)		
C.P. 175 lb cbs	.07	.08
Oleum 20 pe 1500 lb drums		
le-l wks	100 lb.	1.50
Drums, c-l wks	100 lb.	1.25
Tank cars, wks	.net ton	18.00
Oleum 40% drs le-l wks net ton		42.00
Oleum, 60% drs, le-l wks net		
ton	62.00	72.00
Tannic, tech., 300 lb bbls	.lb.	.30
Tartaric, USP, cryst., 300 lb		
bbls		.39%
USP, powd., 300 lb bbls	.lb.	.39%
Imp., USP, 240 lb bbls	.lb.	.28%
Powd., 240 lb bbls	.lb.	.29
Tobias, 250 lb bbls		.85
Tungstic, 100 lb. kegs		1.00
Adeps Lanae hydrat 350 lb bbls	.lb.	.20
Anhydrous, 350 lb bbls		.23
Anhydrous		.23
ALCOHOL, amyl See Fusel Oil		
Benzyl, 5 lb bot		1.55
Butyl Normal 50gal drs wks c-l	.18%	.19%
Drums, le-l wks		.20%
Tank cars wks		.18%
Buetyl Tertiary 50gal drum gal.		.50
Anhydrous		.75
Ethyl, USP, 190pf 50gal.		
bbls		4.75
Anhydrous, drums	.gal.	.55
Denatured		
No. 1 complete denat. 190pf.		
50gal. bbl. incl.	.gal.	.35
Carbols		
50gal. drums extra gal.	.32	.42
Tank Cars	.gal.	.30
No. 1 Special denat. 190pf.		
50gal. bbl. incl.	.gal.	.35
Carbols		
50gal. drums extra gal.	.32	.42
Tank cars	.gal.	.30
No. 5, Complete denat. 188pf.		
50 gal bbl incl.	.31	.40
Carbols		
50gal. drums extra gal.	.32	.42
Tank cars	.gal.	.30
In addition to the regular authorized formulas for completely denatured alcohol, some 75 formulas for specially denatured alcohol are authorized for special uses. Owing to the limitations of their uses however, prices are quoted by the alcohol producers only to holders of permits allowing the use of specially denatured formulas in products authorized by the Dept. of Internal Revenue.		
Diacetone, 56gal. drs fght.		
allowed	.gal.	2.15
Isobutyl, crude 50gal. drs .gal.		
Refined, 10 lb. cans		
Isopropyl, refined, 90-91% 50		
gal. drs	.gal.	1.00
Ref'd. 98-99% drs	.gal.	1.25
Propyl, nml. 50gal. drs	.lb.	1.00
Aldehyde Ammonia, 100gal. drums	.lb.	.80
Alpha-Naphthol, crude 300 lb bbls		.65
Refined		.65
Alpha-Naphthylamine, 350 lb bbls		.35
Ton lots bbls wks		.35
ALUM, Ammonia, 100 lb bbls		
wks, le-l	.lb.	8.15
Ground, 400 lb bbls wks 100 lb.		3.25
Powd., 380 lb bbls wks 100 lb.		3.55
Chrome, 500 lb cks, wks	.lb.	6.25
Potash, lump 400 lb bbls		
wks	100 lb.	3.50
Bbls, c-l wks	100 lb.	3.85
Imported lump		3.25
Ground 400 lb bbls wks 100 lb.		3.50
Imp., 350 casks	100 lb.	2.65
Powd., 380lb. bbls wks 100 lb.		3.50
Chrome, 500 lb cks wks 100 lb.		5.50
Grd. 400 lb bbls wks 100 lb.		3.75
Bbls, c-l wks, 100 lb.		3.50
Soda,	100 lb.	3.25
Aluminum metal, c-l NY	100 lb.	27.00
Crystals, 375 lb. bbls	.lb.	.35
30% sol. 120 lb cbs	.lb.	.40
Hydrate 98% light 90 lb bbls	lb.	.17
NY	62-64% 220 lb bags	.06
400 lb bbls wks	.lb.	.064
Quarate, 100 lb bbls	.lb.	.23
.24		

Chemicals

Aluminum Sulfate
Barium Hydrate

103/4c@11c lb and report a very heavy demand.

Acid Sulfuric—Market is strong due to excellent demand and high cost of raw materials.

Acid Tobias—In good seasonal demand at unchanged prices.

Alcohol Tertiary Butyl—Considerable interest is evidenced in the trade over the sharp reduction in price of this material announced last week. Tank cars are offered at 50c gal., and drums at the same price with drums extra.

Alcohol Denatured—Market for completely denatured No. 5 is now quite firm at last week's advance of 2c gal., which brought tank cars to a price of 31c gal., drum carlots 33c gal., and barrels 40c gal.

Alpha-Naphthol—Demand is slight but quotations are unchanged.

Aniline Oil—Market is firm at last week's advance of 1c lb to 16c @17c lb with inside price quoted for carlots. Demand is well up to expectations.

Ammonia Anhydrous—Demand is excellent and prices are firm and unchanged.

Ammonia Aqua—Demand is good but production is exceedingly heavy and most makers are in possession of large excess stocks. Quotations are unchanged but the tone of the market continues weak.

Ammonium Chloride—Imported white is slightly lower at 5 1/4c@5 1/2c lb in most directions. During the week a distressed lot was offered at Philadelphia at 5c lb. Domestic makers quote unchanged prices and report a good demand. Imported gray is firmer at a minimum of 6c lb, and domestic is unchanged. A domestic maker states that there is practically no encroachment upon the demand for gray chloride by the increased use of zinc ammonium chloride for galvanizing.

Ammonium Sulfate—There has been no change in the position of this item. With a considerable tonnage of the contract business already placed, the spot market has not shown any pronounced activity this past week.

ALUMINUM SULFATE, Iron-free bags c-l		
wks	100 lb.	1.75
Bbls, c-l wks	100 lb.	1.90
Imported, spot	100 lb.	1.60
Comm'l 5/5% iron bags c-l		
wks	East 100 lb.	1.40
Cont. bags c-l wks	E 100 lb.	1.35
Bags, c-l wks	W 100 lb.	1.40
Bags c-l wks	E 100 lb.	1.55
Bulk, c-l cont. wks	E 100 lb.	1.50
Amidol (See Diaminophenol)		
Aminobenzeno, 110 lb bags	.lb.	1.15
AMMONIA, anhyd., 100 lb cyl	.lb.	.15
Water 26° 800 lb drs. del	.lb.	.03%
Drs., c-l delivered	.lb.	.03
Tanks	.lb.	.02%
CP, cbs	.lb.	.13
Acetate, 100 lb kegs	.lb.	.13
Bifluoride, 300 lb bbls	.lb.	.21
CO2 kegs	.lb.	.23
Fronte, 450 lb bbls 50 lb	.lb.	.55
Imported, 112 lb bags	.lb.	.52
Carb., tech., 500 lb cases	.lb.	.09
Powd., tech., 550 lb cbs	.lb.	.074
USP, lump, 100 lb kegs	.lb.	.11
Powd., 100 lb kegs	.lb.	.13
Chloride, Domestic		
White, 250 lb bbls c-l	.lb.	.06
250 lb bbls le-l wks	.lb.	.06%
Imp. white 600 lb cks	.lb.	.05%
C.P., USP, gran bbls	.lb.	.18
Gray, 250 lb bbls wks	.lb.	.07
Rbbs, c-l wks	.lb.	.07
Imp. gray 550 lb cks	.lb.	.06%
Lump, 500 lb casks spot	.lb.	.11%
Iodide, USP, 25 lb jars	.lb.	.50
Lactate, 500 lb bbls	.lb.	.15
Refined Crystals bbls	.lb.	.20
C.P. gran., 100 lb. kegs	.lb.	.35
Oxalate, pure 100 lb kegs	.lb.	.35
Persulfate, 112 kegs	.lb.	.27 1/2
Phosphate, dibasic 200 lb bbls	.lb.	.38
Tech., powdered 325 lb bbls	.lb.	.18
Mono, 325 lb bbls	.lb.	.12
Salicylate, USP, 100 lb kegs	.lb.	.50
Sulfate, bulk c-l	100 lb.	.24
Southern points	100 lb.	.24
Imp., 200 dbl. bags, fas100 lb	.lb.	.25
Sulfate-Nitrate, bulk fob NY	ton	.81.00
Sulfocyanide, tech. 100 lb kegs	.lb.	.45
Amyl-Acetate, tech., 50gal drs gal	.lb.	1.75
Refined, 50gal. drums	.gal.	2.40
Alcohol, see Fusel Oil		
Butyrate absolute cans	.lb.	1.20
ANILINE OIL, 960 lb drums	.lb.	.16
Hydro Bromide		.75
Aniline Salt, 200 lb bbls	.lb.	.24
Anthracene, 80-85% 600 lb casks		
wks	.lb.	.60
Anthraquinone, sub 125 lb bbl	.lb.	.90
Antimony metal, slabs tons lots	.lb.	.15%
Needle powd 100 lb cs	.lb.	.16%
Bromate		
ANTIMONY CHLORIDE, anhyd 1000 lb		
drs	.lb.	.18
50 lb crocks	.lb.	.45
Sol'n. 130 lb carboys	48 lb.	.17
Oxide, 500 lb bbls	.lb.	.16%
Sulfite golden, 250 lb bbls	.lb.	.15
Crimson 250 lb bbls	.lb.	.25
Vermilion, 250 lb bbls	.lb.	.37%
Tartrolactate, 500 lb bbls	.lb.	.45
Tribromide		
Argols, red powd. 350 lb bbls	.lb.	.07
Arsenic metal 220 lb kegs	.lb.	.45
Red, 224 lb kegs cases	.lb.	.10
White 220 lb cases to 550 lb bbls		
NY	.lb.	.03%
BARIUM BINOXIDE, see Barium dioxide		
Bromate	.lb.	.70
Carbonate, precip., 300 lb bbls		
wks	ton	50.00
Precip. 200 lb bags, wks	ton	52.00
Imports, casks NY	ton	52.00
Chlorate 112 lb kegs NY	.lb.	.12
Chloride, 800 lb bbls wks	ton	69.00
200 lb bags, wks	ton	65.00
Imports, large crystals, bbls		
Spot	ton	63.00
Dioxide, 88% 690 lb drs	.lb.	.18
Import, 88-88% 400 lb drs	.lb.	.18
Hydrate, 500 lb bbls	.lb.	.04%



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Barium Nitrate
Camphor

BARIUM Nitrate, 700 lb. casks	lb.	.07%	.08
Imports, casks	lb.	.08%	.08%
Sulfonamide, 600 lb. bbls	lb.	.27	.28
Barytes, floated 350 lb. bbls wks ton	ton	28.00	24.00
Imported	ton	29.00	33.00
Crude, cif.	ton	...	9.00
Benzaldehyde, tech. 948 lb. drs.	lb.	.65	.70
wks	lb.	...	...
BENZENE			
Comm. 90% 8,000 gal. the wks gal	gal.	...	.25
Non-Corrosive 90% the wks gal	gal.	...	.26
Commercially pure the wks gal	gal.	...	.25
Non-Corrosive pure the wks gal	gal.	...	.26
Nitration the wks gal	gal.	...	.27
Drum lots 5c gal higher	gal.	...	...
Benzidine Base, dry 250 lb. bbls	lb.	.67	.68
Benzidine Sulfate, paste 350 lb. bbls	lb.	.65	.66
Benzol, see Benzene			
Benzoyl Chloride, 500 lb. drs	lb.	...	1.00
Benzyl Acetate 100 lb. drs	lb.	1.80	1.40
Benzoate, bulk	lb.	1.15	1.35
Chloride 95% techn. 825 lb. drs	lb.	...	.35
100 lb. drs	lb.	.25	.30
Redistill. 160 lb. drs	lb.	.30	.35
BETA-NAPHTHOL 350 lb. bbls	lb.	...	.24
c-l	lb.	...	.22
Sublimed	lb.	.55	.60
Beta-Naphthylamine tech., 200 lb. bbls	lb.	...	.68
Sublimed, 200 lb. bbls	lb.	...	1.35
Bleach Fixe, dry 400 lb. bbls wks ton	ton	80.00	90.00
Imported, bbls	ton	70.00	72.00
Paste, 650 lb. bbls c-l	ton	45.00	55.00
BLEACHING POWDER, 700 lb. drs.			
c-l wks contract	100 lb.	...	2.00
c-l wks contract	100 lb.	...	2.15
c-l spot wks	100 lb.	...	2.10
c-l spot wks	100 lb.	...	2.25
c-l spot ex-warehouse 100 lb.	...	2.50	2.50
200 lb. drs, c-l wks contract	100 lb.	...	2.35
c-l spot wks	100 lb.	...	2.35
c-l wks contract	100 lb.	...	2.40
c-l spot wks	100 lb.	...	2.50
Blues, bronze Chinese, Miller	lb.	...	...
Pruinian Soluble	lb.	.20%	.32
Blue Vitriol, see Copper Sulfate			
Bone Ash, 100 lb. kegs	lb.	.06	.07
Black, 200 lb. bbls	lb.	...	.084
Borax, crys., 400 lb. bbls	lb.	.05%	.05%
Powdered, 300 lb. bbls	lb.	.05	.05%
Kegs, 100-150 lb.	lb.	.054	.06
Bordeaux Mixture, 16% pd.	lb.	.113	.18
Paste, bbls	lb.	.08	.10
Bromide, see potash, bromide etc.			
Bromine, bot. in 50 lb. cs wks	lb.	.45	.47
Bromobenzene, 600 lb. drs	lb.	...	.50
Butter of Antimony, see Antimony Chloride			
Butyl Acetate, tank cars, wks gal.	gal.	...	1.50
Drums, c-l wks	gal.	...	1.52
Drums, c-l wks	lb.	...	1.55
Aldehyde, 50 gal drums wks	lb.	.70	.78
Propionate drums	gal.	2.40	2.50
Tartrate drums	lb.	.57	.60
CADMIUM, metal 100 lb. bxs	lb.	.70	.75
CALCIUM, Acetate, 150 lb. bgs c-l			
100 lb.	...	8.24	
Arsenate, 100 lb. bbls c-l wks	lb.	.08%	.08%
Bromate	lb.	...	1.50
Bromide, 100 lb. cs	lb.	...	.60
Carbide, 220 lb. dr. c-l wks	lb.	.05%	.06%
Carbonate techn., 100 lb. bags	lb.	...	...
c-l	100 lb.	1.00	1.10
URP, precip., 175 lb. bbls	lb.	...	.06%
Chloride, solid, 650 lb. drs c-l			
f.o.b. wks	ton	21.00	23.00
Drums, deliv. NY	100 lb.	1.74	1.89
Imp. Shipment	ton	...	19.50
Flake, 375 lb. drs, c-l drs. f.o.b.			
wks	ton	...	27.00
Drums, deliv. NY	100 lb.	2.04	2.10
Bags, deliv. NY	100 lb.	2.04	2.10
Nitrate, 220 lb. bbls c-l NY	ton	...	53.00
Phosphate, tech., 450 lb. bbls	lb.	.09	.10
Phosphate, mono, 325 lb. bbls	lb.	.07	.08
Stearate, bbls	lb.	.28	.25
Sulfocarbonate, 100 lb. kegs	lb.	.58	.57
CAMPHOR, Amer., ref., 250 lb.			
Bags	lb.	...	.84
3/4 lb. slabs, 100 lb. cs	lb.	...	.88%
ref., 2 1/2 lb. slabs, 100 lb.	lb.	...	...
Powdered	lb.	...	.80
Crude, 100 lb. cs	lb.	.54	.56

Chemicals

Amyl Acetate—Conditions show no change.

Antimony—The spot market is quiet from the angle of consuming interest. Chinese quotations for futures are higher than spot and show no signs of weakening. Locally offerings are heard at 15 1/2c lb with little interest.

Arsenic White—Demand of fair volume and quotations are very firm in all directions at 3 1/2c@3 3/4c lb.

Arsenic Red—Market is lower at 10c@10 1/2c lb.

Barium Carbonate—In very slight demand at \$50.00@\$52.00 ton.

Barium Chloride—Market is firmer and domestic makers have advanced their prices to \$65.00 ton for carlots of bags at works. Some imported material was quoted at \$63.00 ton during the week.

Barium Hydrate—Steady unchanged conditions exist in this market.

Barium Nitrate—Lower prices are quoted on casks of imported material at 7 1/2c@8c lb due to free supplies on spot.

Benzene—A somewhat firmer tone is evidenced due to the months of heaviest gasoline consumption arriving. Surplus stocks are very greatly reduced. Open quotations on both pure and 90% remain at 25c gal., and contract deliveries are moving at that price. Spot sales, however, are made below that price in many instances and as low as 23c gal. is understood to have been done.

Benzidine Base—Competition is sharp due to decreased movement, but open quotations are unchanged.

Beta-Naphthol—In slightly lessened demand but firm and unchanged as to price.

Blues—With the consuming industries showing only slight interest during the month of August the market lacks life. Prices are well maintained in all quarters for all grades.

Butyl Acetate—Demand is of good volume but competition is sharp and shading of quotations continues.

Carbazol
Dibutyl Tartrate

Carbazol, 250 lb. bbls	lb.	...	.15
Carbon Bisulfide 500 lb. drs c-l NY	lb.	.05%	.06
c-l drums, NY	lb.	...	.05%
Carbon Black, c-l wks bags	lb.	.08	.09
100-300 lb. cases c-l NY	lb.	...	.12
Decolorizing 49 lb. bags c-l	lb.	.08	.15
90 lb. drs c-l	lb.	.08%	.15%
Carbon Dioxide, Liquid 20-25 c	lb.	...	.06
Tetrachloride, 1400 lb. drs del	lb.	.08%	.07
Drums, c-l delivered	lb.	...	.08%
Caselin, edib., 100 lb. kegs	lb.	.45	.65
Standard ground	lb.	.16%	.16%
Caustic Potash, see potash, caustic Soda, see soda, caustic			
Cellulose Acetate, 50 lb. kegs	lb.	...	1.40
Cerium Oxalate, USP, 100 lb. kegs	lb.	.83	.85
Bulk	ton	...	.50
Precip., English, 7 lb. bags	lb.	...	.08%
Precip., heavy 560 lb. casks	lb.	.08%	.08%
Chinese Blue, See Blue			
Bioramite USP, 200 lb. bbls	lb.	...	1.75
Chlorosane, 5 lb. bot.	lb.	.55	.65
Chlorhydrin, Ethylene, See Ethylene			
CHLORINE, Liquid, tank or multi-unit car wks contract	lb.	...	.04
Tank car spot wks	lb.	...	.04%
Caricots cyl., wks, contract	lb.	...	.05%
spot, wks	lb.	...	.05%
c-l cyl., wks, contract	lb.	.08	.09
Spot wks	lb.	.08%	.09%
Chlorobenzene, mono, 100 lb. drs			
wks c-l	lb.	...	.07
CHLORFORM, USP, 50 lb. drs	lb.	...	.30
Second hand, 650 lb. drs	lb.	...	.38
Technical, 1,000 lb. drums	lb.	.20	.22
Chlorophyll Oil Sol.	lb.	3.75	4.00
Water Sol.	lb.	8.75	4.00
Chromium Acetate 20° sol'n., 400 lb. bbls	lb.	...	.05%
Fluoride, Powd., 400 lb. bbls	lb.	.27	.28
Oxide, Green bbls	lb.	...	.35%
Chrome Green, CP	lb.	.27	.29
Comm.	lb.	.06%	.11
Chrome Yellow	lb.	.17%	.18%
Citric Acid, see Acid Citric			
Coal Tar, See Tars			
Cobalt metal, 100 lb. kegs	lb.	2.50	3.00
Cobalt Oxide, 500 lb. bbls	lb.	2.00	2.10
10 lb. tins, 200 lb. cases	lb.	...	.20
COPPER, metal electrolytic	100 lb.	14.32	14.37
Chalk, drop 175 lb. bbls	lb.	.83	.83
Precip., light 250 lb. bbls casks	lb.	...	.04%
Precip., heavy 560 lb. casks	lb.	.03%	.03%
NY	100 lb.	14.35	14.375
Lake c-l NY	100 lb.	14.375	14.50
Casting c-l NY	100 lb.	...	12.25
Carbonate 400 lb. bbls	lb.	.18%	.17%
Chloride, 250 lb. bbls	lb.	...	.28
Cyanide, 100 lb. drs	lb.	.48	.50
Oxide, red 1000 lb. bbls tons	ton	.16%	.17
Sub-Acetate, verd. 440 lb. bbls	lb.	.17	.18
SULFATE, crys., 450 lb. bbls c-l			
Spot	100 lb.	4.90	5.00
Cariots bbls, wks 100 lbs	...	4.75	
Cariots bbls fob NY 100 lbs	...	4.85	
Powd. 350 lb. bbls 100 lb.	...	5.25	
Cooperas bulk, crystal and sugar			
c-l wks	ton	...	13.00
200 lb. bgs, c-l wks	ton	...	15.00
400 lb. bbls c-l wks	ton	...	18.00
Powdered bbls	100 lb.	1.90	3.00
Sugar, 400 lb. bbls	100 lb.	1.25	1.35
Bulk, wks	ton	8.00	9.00
Cotton Soluble, 100 lb. bbls wet	lb.	.40	.42
Cottonseed, Meal 7% wet	ton	28.50	31.00
CREAM TARTAR, USP, 300 lb.			
bbls	lb.	.81	.81%
Imp., powd. USP, 224 bbls	lb.	.81	.81%
Cresote, USP, 42 lb. drs	lb.	.40	.42
Cresote Oil Neutral, 50 gal. drs gal.	lb.	.30	.31
10-15% Tar acid	gal.	.38	.36
25-30% Tar acid	gal.	.38	.39
Cresol, USP, 400 lb. drums	lb.	.20	nom
Cyclohexanol, see Hexane			
Cymene, See Para-Cymene			
DIAMINOPHENOL, 100 lb. kegs	lb.	...	.80
Diamyl Phthalate, drums, wks gal.	lb.	3.70	4.00
Dianisidine, 100 lb. kegs	lb.	3.25	3.50
10-15% Tar acid	gal.	3.25	3.50
25-30% Tar acid	gal.	.38	.39
Dibutyl Phthalate, wks gal.	lb.	3.15	3.50
Dibutyl Tartrate, 50 gal. drums	lb.	.58	.65



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Dichloromethane, Drums wks D.	.28	.25
Diethyldiamine, 400 lb. drs D.	...	2.15
Diethylaniline, 350 lb. drs D.	.55	.50
Diethyl Carbonate, drums gal.	1.85	2.00
Diethyl Phthalate 1,000 drums D.	.25	.25
Methyl Sulfate tech., 50gal. drs D.	.20	.25
C.P., drums	.40	.50
Dimethylamine, 400 lb. drs D.	...	2.00
Dimethylaniline 340 lb. drs wks D.	.32	.34
Dimethylsulfate, 100 lb. drs D.	.45	.50
Dinitrobenzene, 400 lb. bbls D.	.15	.15%
Dinitrochlorobenzene, 400 lb. bbls D.	.15	.16
Dinitrochlorine, 300 lb. bbls D.	.18	.19
Dinitronaphthalene, 350 lb. bbls D.	.22	.24
Dinitrophenol, 350 lb. bbls D.	.81	.82
Dinitrotoluene, 300 lb. bbls D.	.15	.17
Dinitrotolylguanidine, 375 lb. bbls, wks D.	1.05	1.08
Diphenylamine	...	.48
Diphenylguanidine, 5,000 lbs.	...	...
100 lbs.	.85	.88
EPSON SALT, tech., 300 lb. wks	...	2.15
NY	100 lb.	...
Bbls e-1 NY	100 lb.	...
100 lb. e-1 NY	100 lb.	1.50
Imp., 220 lb. bgs e-1	1.10	1.20
USP, 200 lb. bbls 10 bbls 100 lb.	...	2.50
Carlots, bbls bgs 100 lb.	2.00	2.35
Imported, 400 lb. bbls 100 lb.	1.70	2.00
ETHER, USP, 55 lb. drums	...	.14
Anesthelia, 55 lb. drums	...	.19
USP, 1880 55 lb. drums	...	.48
Washed, 55 lb. drums	...	.87
Motor 1 lb. bottles	...	.30
Ether, Nitrous, 1 lb. bot.	.90	.98
Ethyl Acetate, 98% 50gal. drs gal.	...	1.05
85% Ester, 10gal. drs gal.	...	.88
Carlots, drums	...	.80
Tank cars	...	.78
Refined drums	...	1.73
Aceto Acetate drums wks	...	1.00
Benzyl Bromide, 300 lb. drs D.	...	1.00
Bromide, 115 lb. drs	...	.50
Butyrate, cans	...	1.10
Chloride, 200 lb. drs	...	.33
Lactate drums wks	...	2.50
Methyl Ketone, 50gal. drs	.30	nom.
Oxalate drums wks	...	.55
Butylenes Bromide, 600 lb. drs	...	.70
Chlorhydrin, anhyd., 50gal. drs	.75	.85
40% Solution, 50gal. bbls D.	.35	.30
Dichloride, 50gal. drs	...	.15
Tank cars	...	.10
Glycol 50gal. drums wks	.30	.40
Tri Chloride	...	.10
Ethylenediamine	...	.62
Feldspar, bulk	ton. 20.00	25.00
FERRIC CHLORIDE, tech., cry.	475 lb. bbls	.07%
Imported	...	.04%
C.P., crys., 100 lb. kgs D.	...	.10
Imported	...	.06
Neut. Soln 42° 140 lb. drs D.	0.00%	.07
48° 140 drs D.	.08	.08%
USP., Sol'n., 125 lb. drs D.	.06%	.07
Bromide, solution	...	.05
Ferric, sol'n.	...	.55
Perchloric, sol'n.	...	.05
Chloride, cryt tech 475 lb. bbls D.	.05	.06
Sulfate 1,000 lb. bbls	100 lb.	2.50
Flake-White, see lead White	...	...
Fluorespar, 95% 220 lb. bags ex- dock	ton.	25.00
98% bags	ton.	33.50
98% bags	ton.	35.00
FORMALDEHYDE USP 400 lb. bbls	e-1 wks	10%
Carboys 100 lb. e-1 wks	...	.12
Bbls, 400 lb. e-1 wks	...	10%
Formaldehyde Amidine 100 lb. drs D.	.09	.42
Formamide	...	.88
Formal, 500 lb. drums	...	.17%
Tanks, wks	...	.15
Fuse Oil, 10% Impurities drs gal	...	1.30
Refined	...	2.25
G SALT, paste 360 lb. bbls basis	10%	.50
		.52

Chemicals

Glauber's Salt
Magnesium Carbonate

Calcium Acetate—Movement is good and price is firm at \$3.25 100 lbs. The large consumption of acetates in lacquers, which are made directly from this salt, gives this market a strong tone.

Calcium Arsenate—With but limited stocks in evidence, due to the heavy demand from the Southwest, makers are now quoting 8½c lb for carlots, delivered to Southern markets. Less carlot sales are on a higher basis, according to seller and quantity. Reports of weevil infestation and heavy rains from the cotton belt has been a factor in keeping the market up.

Casein—Is passing through the Summer quiet period and prices are easier at 16½c@16½c lb on the spot.

Copper Sulfate—Demand is of fair volume and stocks are not large. Quotations are firm at last week's reduction to \$4.75 for carlots. The smallness of stocks coupled with new industrial uses are expected to hold the market in a firm condition until the new agricultural season opens up in October.

Dimethylaniline—Makers are firm in quotations at last week's advance to 32c@34c lb with inside figure for carlots.

Dinitrobenzene—Market is firm under unchanged conditions.

Formaldehyde—Position is firm and prices are at recent advance to 10½c@10½c for carlots.

Glauber's Salts—Market continues weak for domestic material although open quotations are unchanged.

Glycerin—Increased weakness is evident in crude and soap lye is easy at 17c lb. while saponification is not moving at 19½c@19½c lb. Dynamite is steady at 27c@27½c lb, and C. P. at 31c lb. Refiners are reluctant to buy crude. The sale of ethylene glycol has been stimulated by the high prices.

Hydrogen Peroxide—Demand is of good volume and quotations on all strengths are unchanged.

Insecticides—A season which is described by sellers as the most successful in years has drawn to

GLAUBER'S SALT, tech., 200 lb. bags	
e-1 wks	100 lb.
1e-1 wks	100 lb.
350 lb. bbls e-1 wks	100 lb.
Bbls, e-1 wks	100 lb.
Imported, bags NY	...
Calcinced, see Sodium Sulfate	
GLYCERIN, CP, 550 lb. drums	...
Cans, 50 lb.	...
Dynamite, 100dr.	...
Saponification, tanks	...
Soap, Lye tanks	...
Hexachlorthane Drums wks	...
Hexalene, 50gal. drs, wks	...
Hexamethylenetetramine, USP,	
100 lb. drums	...
Imported	...
Rubber Makers, Impala, Pd.	...
drs	...
HI-FLASH Naphtha 8,000gal. tks	
wks	gal.
Drums wks	gal.
HYDROGEN PEROXIDE, 10 vol.	
400 lb. bbls	...
15vol.	...
17vol.	...
25vol.	...
100vol. 140 lb. drs	...
IODINE, crude 200 lb. kgs	...
Iridium, metal, 10oz. lots	...
Iron, metal by hydrogen 1lb. bot.	...
IRON Chloride, see Ferric or Ferrous	
Nitrate, kgs	...
Com'l bbls	100 lb.
Oxide, red Spanish	...
English	...
Perchloride, see Ferric Chloride	
LANOLIN see Adeps Lanae	
LEAD, metal, e-1 NY	100 lb.
Acetate, white crystals, 500 lb.	
bbls, wks	100 lb.
100 to 250 lb. kgs wks	
White, broken bbls wks	100 lb.
White, gran bbls wks	100 lb.
White, powd bbls wks	100 lb.
Brown, broken bbls wks	100 lb.
Arsenate, 100 lb. kgs	...
Bbls, e-1 wks	...
Bbls, e-1 wks	...
Paste, 100 & 600 lb. bbls	...
Nitrate, 500 lb. bbls, wks	...
Oxide, Litharge, 500 lb. bbls	...
100 kgs wks	...
Oxide, red, 500 lb. bbls wks	...
100 lb. kgs wks	...
Oleate, bbls	...
Peroxide, 100 lb. drs	...
White, basic carb., 500 lb. bbls, wks	...
100 lb. kgs wks	...
White sulfate 500 lb. bbls wks	...
LIME, (Salts, see Calcium Salts)	
Ground Stone, bags	ton.
Live bulk	ton.
Live, 325 lb. bbls ten lots	
wks	100 lb.
Single bbl, wks	100 lb.
Hydrated, 167 lb. bbl, ten lots	
wks	100 lb.
Single bbl, wks	...
Oyster Shell, 150 lb. bbl, sing. b.	...
Sulfur, dry 200 lb. drs	...
Drs, e-1 NY	...
33° Sol'n., 50 lb. bbls N.Y. gal.	...
Litharge see lead oxide	
Lithium Carb., USP, 100 lb. kgs	...
Bromide, 100 lb. as	...
Lithopone, 400 lb. bbls e-1 wks	...
Bbls, e-1 wks	...
Bags, e-1 wks	...
Imported, 400 lb. bbls	...
Lithium Cubes	...
Second hands	...
MAGNESITE, calcined, 500bbls ton.	45.00
Magnesium, mtl., sticks 100 lb. as	50.00
f.o.b. wks	...
Bromate	...
Carb., tech., 70 lb. bags	...
75 lb. bbls	...
UPT, 100 lb. bbls	...
English, on. blocks	...



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Incorporated

Magnesium Chloride
Nitrotoluene

MAGNESIUM Chloride, flake 575 lb dr. c-l wks	ton	... : \$7.00
Imp., Flake Shpt.	ton	... : 33.00
Imp., fused 800 lb bbls NY ton	... : 31.00	
Phenol, crystals 400 lb bbls wks	ton	.10 : .18 1/2
20% sol'n. 500 lb bbls wks	ton	.07 : .07 1/2
Sol'n. bbls c-l wks	ton	... : .06
Oxide, USP, light 100 lb bbls	ton	... : .42
USP, heavy, 250 lb bbls	ton	... : .50
Salicylate, 100 lb. kegs	ton	.75 : .80
Sulfate bbls	ton	.23 : .25
Sulfate, see Sapon Salts		
Manganese Borate, 20% 200 lb bbls	ton	... : .24
100 lb kegs	ton	... : .35
Chloride, 800 lb cans	ton	.08 : .08 1/2
Dioxide, 20-24% 900 lb bbls NY	ton	85.00 : 85.00
85-90% 900 lb bbls NY ton	ton	85.00 : 90.00
Hydrated, precip 100 lb kegs	ton	.15 : .25
Ore, bulk, cif NY	ton	.41 : .45
Sulfate, 550 lb drums	ton	.07 : .07 1/2
MERCURY, metal 75 lb flask	ton	91.00 : 91.50
Meta-Nitroaniline	ton	.72 : .74
Meta-Nitro-para-Toluidine, 200 lb bbls	ton	... : 1.75
Meta-Phenylenediamine, 300 lb bbls	ton	.09 : .94
Meta-Toluylenediamine, 300 lb bbls	ton	.73 : .74
Tanks	ton	... : .70
METHANOL (Wood Alcohol)		
95% tanks	gal.	... : .85
Drums, c-l	gal.	... : .68
Drums, l-c-l	gal.	... : .70
97% tanks	gal.	... : .87
Drums, c-l	gal.	... : .70
Drums, l-c-l	gal.	... : .72
Pure, Acetone free, tanks	gal.	... : .75
Drums, c-l	gal.	... : .78
Drums, l-c-l	gal.	... : .80
Bbls., incl. 6c higher		
U. S. denat. grd tanks	gal.	... : .70
Drums c-l	gal.	.73 : .75
Methyl Acetate drums	gal.	... : .95
Methyl Acetone, 100gal drums	gal.	.78 : .80
Tank, cars	gal.	... : .75
Bromide	ton	... : 1.00
Chloride, 90 lb cyl	gal.	.55 : .60
Salicylate, USP, 50 lb cans	gal.	... : .87
500 lb drums	ton	... : .85
Michler's Ketene, 225 lb bbls	ton	3.00 : 3.25
Milk, powd., 150 lb bbls	ton	.14 : .15
Milk Sugar, see Sugar of Milk		
Mining Salts Drums wks	ton	... : .83
Monobromobenzene	see Bromobenzene	
Monacetin, See Acetine		
Monochlorobenzene, see Chlorobenzene		
Monethylaniline, 900 lb drs	ton	... : 1.05
Monomethyl paraaminophenol sulfate 100 lb drs	ton	3.95 : 4.20
NAPHTHA, see Solvent Naphtha		
NAPTHALENE, Flake, 175 lb bbls wks	ton	.04 1/2 : .05
Balls, 250 lb wks	ton	.05 1/2 : .06
Crushed, chipped bgs., wks	ton	... : .04 1/2
Crode, imp., bags	ton	.01 1/2 : .02 1/2
NICKEL		
Ingots 100 lb kegs	ton	... : .85
Chloride, bbls kegs	ton	.31 : .34
Oxide, 100 lb kegs	ton	.35 : .38
Salt single 400 lb bbls	ton	.08 : .08 1/2
Double 400 lb bbls	ton	.08 : .09
Sulfate, See Nickel Salt, single		
Nickel Metal, electrolytic	100 lb	... : 24.00
Nicotine, Free 40% 8 lb. tins	ton	1.10 : 1.20
NITRATE SODA, spot, See Sodium Nitrate		
Nitr. Chalk, bulk wks	ton	4.50 : 5.50
500 lb bbls	ton	15.00 : 14.00
Nitrobenzene, crude, 1,000 lb. drs wks	ton	.08 1/2 : .09
Refined, 1,000 drs wks	ton	.09 1/2 : .10 1/2
Nitronaphthalene, 550 lb bbls	ton	... : .95
Nitrotoluene, mixed 1,000 lb drs wks	ton	.14 : .15

Chemicals

a close. Sales in good quantities were made through July and into early August.

Meta-Nitroaniline — Demand is slight but quotations are unchanged.

Meta-Nitro-Para-Toluidine — Demand has lessened due to a seasonal falling off in dry color movement. Prices are firm at \$1.75 lb.

Meta-Phenylenediamine — Quiet and unchanged in price.

Meta-Toluylenediamine — Competition remains sharp, but open quotations show no variation.

Methanol — Market is firm as to prices at recent advance. While a lessening of demand has been anticipated by many factors, so far it has failed to materialize. Quotations for tanks, drum cars and less carlots are: Denaturing grade 70c, 73c, 75c gal; pure 75c, 78c, 80c; 97% 67c, 70c, 72; 95% 65c, 68c 70c.

Methyl Acetone — Prices remain firm at 75c gal. for tanks, 78c for drum cars, and 80c for l-c-l.

Naphthalene — Market is dull at low prices.

Nitrobenzene — Makers are firm at last week's advance to 9 1/2c@ 10 1/2c lb for oil of myrbane. Demand is of good proportions.

Ortho-Toluidine — Demand continues to increase from flotation quarters. Quotations are firm and unchanged.

Para-Nitroaniline — Makers are maintaining prices at firm unchanged figures of 44c@45c lb. Demand has lessened due to seasonal decline in dry color movement.

Para-Phenylenediamine — Quiet and unchanged at \$1.20 lb.

Phenol — Competition is sharp but schedule prices are unchanged.

Potassium Carbonate — Demand is steady and prices are unchanged.

Potash Caustic — Quiet but firm at unchanged prices.

Pyridine — Market remains very dull at recent low prices of \$3.65 gal. on spot.

Sodium Naphthionate — Competition is sharp but open quotations are unchanged.

Ochre
Potash Salts

Ochre	ton	... : .03%
Oil Fuel See Fuel Oil		
Oil Mirkane, see nitrobenzene		
Orange Mineral, 1100 lb cans	NY	ton
700 lb bbls	NY	ton
Ortho-Aminophenol, 50 lb. kegs	ton	.20 : .23
Ortho-Anisidine, 100 lb drs	ton	.25 : .27
Ortho-Dichlorbenzene, see Dichlorbenzene		
Ortho-Nitrochlorobenzene, 1,200 lb		
drs. wks	ton	.32 : .35
Ortho-Nitrophenol, 350 lb	ton	.85 : .90
Ortho-Nitrotoluene, 1,000 lb drs.		
wks	ton	.12 : .15
Ortho-Toluidine 350 lb bbls	ton	.25 : .27
PALLADIUM, metal 10oz. lots	oz.	80.00 : 81.00
Para-Aminacetanilid, 100 lb		
kegs	ton	1.00 : 1.05
Para-Aminophenol, 100 lb kegs	lb	... : 1.15
Hydrochloride, 100 lb kegs	lb	1.25 : 1.30
Para-Dichlorbenzene, 150 lb bbls		
wks	ton	.17 : .20
25-50 lb kegs	ton	.20 : .21
Paraldehyde 110-55 gal drs	USP	
tech	ton	.26 : .28
Para-Cymene Refd. 110gal. drs. gal.	USP	2.25 : 2.50
Paraformaldehyde, USP, 100 lb	ton	.45 : .45
Para-Nitroacetanilid, 300 lb		
bbls	ton	.50 : .55
PARA-NITROANILINE, 300 lb bbls		
wks single bbls	ton	.44 : .45
ara-Nitrochlorobenzene, 1,200 lb drs.		
wks	ton	.32 : .32
Para-Nitro-ortho Toluidine, 300 lb		
bbls	ton	.25 : .25
Para-Nitrophenol, 185 lb bbls	ton	.50 : .55
bbls	ton	.93 : .94
Para-Nitrotoluene, 350 lb bbls	ton	.30 : .30
Para-oxo Benzaldehyde, 100 lb		
kegs	ton	.17 : .17
Para-Phenidin, 500 lb drs.	ton	1.85 : 1.86
Para-Phenylenediamine, 350 lb		
bbls	ton	... : 1.20
Para-Toluene-Sulfonamide, 175 lb		
bbls	ton	.40 : .41
Para-Toluene-Sulfonchloride, 410 lb		
bbls, wks	ton	.18 : .20
Para-Toluidine, 350 lb bbls	wks	ton
PARIS GREEN,		
Arsenic Basic, 500 lb kegs	ton	.10 : .20
Kegs, 100lb.	ton	.31 : .32
Kits, 56, 28, 14lb.	ton	.22 : .23
Packages, 5 and 2lb.	ton	.33 : .34
Packages 1 lb. 1/2 lb. 1/4 lb.	ton	.35 : .36
Paris White, see Whiting French		
PETROLATUM, green 300 lb bbls	ton	.03% : .03
Dark Amber, 300 lb cans	ton	... : .04%
Light Amber, 300 lb bbls	ton	... : .04%
Cream White USP 300 lb bbls	ton	.07 : .07%
Lily White, USP, 300 lb bbls	ton	... : .07%
Snow White, USP, 300 lb bbls	ton	... : .12%
Phenol, see also acid carbolic		
Makers 950 lb drums	spot	ton
Small drums 250-100 lb	ton	.18 : .19
Open market drums	ton	... : .21
Natural 240 lb drs. wks	ton	... : .21
Phenyl-Alpha-Naphthylamine 100 lb		
kegs	ton	1.23 : 1.29
Phosgene, 100 lb. cylinders	ton	... : .
Phosphorus Oxychloride, 175 lb cyl	ton	.35 : .40
Phosphorus, red 110 lb	oz.	ton
Yellow 110 lb	oz.	ton
Imported, 110 lb	oz.	ton
wks	ton	.35 : .37%
Phosphorus Trichloride, 175 lb cyl.		
wks	ton	... : .45
Phthalic, Anhydride, 100 lb bbls		
wks	ton	.18 : .20
Pitch, Coal-Tar wks	ton	24.00 : 26.00
Plaster Paris, techn., 250 lb bbl	ton	... : 3.30
Platinum metal soft, 10 oz lots oz.	ton	... : 115.00
POTASH SALTS, rough		
Pot. Muriate, basis 80% bags	ton	... : 34.90
Pot. Sulfate, basis 90% bags	ton	... : 45.85
Pot. & Mag. Sulfate basis 48%		
bags	ton	... : 26.36
Manure Salts basis 20% bulk	ton	... : 18.00
Manure Salts, basis 20% bulk	ton	... : 11.35
Kainit, basis, 12.4% bulk	ton	... : 8.50
Discounts 50tons, 5%: 500	ton	10% : .
Bulk in bags, 02.00 extra		
Prices cfr. Atlantic & Gulf Ports		

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Potassium Acetate
Soda Ash

POTASSIUM Acetate, USP, 100 lb. kegs	.29	: .30
Second Harde, kegs	.26	: .28
Bicarbonate crys, 320 lb bbls	.09	: .09 1/2
Chromate crys, 725 lb cans	.08 1/2	: .08 1/2
Powd, 725 lbms, wks	.11	: .12
Binoxalate, 300 lb bbls	.16	: .17
Import, 112 lb bbls	.18	: .19
Bisulfate, 100 lb kegs		: .30
Bromate, 100 lb. cs		: .35
BROMIDE, USP, cryst., 450 lb bbls	.48	: .49
Granular, 300 lb bbls	.48	: .49
Cases, 100 lb		: .50
Imported, USP, 320 lb cs	.38	: .41
CARBONATE, 80-85% calc. 800 lb cans	.05%	: .05%
80-85% hydrated, 800 lb casks	.05%	: .05%
90-95% calc. casks	.06%	: .06%
96-98% calc. casks	.06%	: .07
99% calc. casks	.07%	
U.S.P., 100 lb kegs	.11	: .11%
99% CP, casks	.11	: .12 1/2
Chlorate, cryst, 112 lb. bgs e-l wks	.08%	: .09
Imp, 112 lb NY. b.	.08%	: .08%
Powd, 112 lb bgs wks	.08%	: .09
Imp., kegs NY	.08%	: .08 1/2
Gran. Imp., 112 lb kegs NY	.10%	: .11
Pyrotechnic, fine powd, NY b.		: .07
Chloride, crys, bbls	.05%	: .05%
Chromate, kegs	.27	: .28
Chlorate, U.S.P., 50 lb		: .30
Cyanide, 110 lb cases	.55	: .57 1/2
Methsulfate, 300 lb bbls	.11	: .12
Imp., 550 lb bbls	.11	: .12
Mirrate, see Salipatre		
Oxalate, neutral, 325 lb bbls	.16	: .17
Perchlorate, 112 lb kegs	.11	: .12
PERMANGAN, U.S.P., crys, 500 lb. & 100 lb drs. wks	.15%	: .15
Imp., 112 lb drs. wks	.15%	: .14 1/2
Prumate, red, 220 lb. bags	.39	: .40
Prumate, yellow 550 lb cases	.18	: .18 1/2
Sulfocyanide, CP, 25 lb jars	.50	
Tartrate, neutral 100 lb kegs	.50	
Titanium Oxalate, 200 lb bbls	.35	
Pyridine, 50 gal drs		: .80
QUICKSILVER, see Mercury		
Quinone, 100 lb kegs	1.75	: 2.25
S SALT, 250 bbls, wks	.45	: .47
Bad Lead, See Lead Oxide		
Rocksalt Salt, U.S.P., 225 lb bbls	.20	: .20 1/2
Imp., U.S.P., 300 lb bbls	.19	: .19 1/2
Sal Ammoniac, see Ammon. Chloride		
Sal Soda, see Sodium Carbonate		
Salt, Common, see Sodium Chloride		
Salt Cakes 94-96% e-l wks	ton 19.00	: 30.00
White, 87% wks	ton 15.00	: 17.00
SALTPETRÉ, Double refined		
Granular, 450-500 lb bbls. e-l wks		: .06
Low e-l wks	.08%	: .08%
Powdered, bbls, e-l wks		: .07%
Large Crystals, bbls e-l wks		: .08
Triple Refined Gran. bbls, low e-l wks	.06%	: .06%
Satin White, 500 lb bbls		: .01%
SILICA		
Crude, bulk, mines	6.00	: 7.00
Refined, floated, bags	ton 15.00	: 30.00
Air floated, bags	ton 22.00	: 36.00
Extra, floated, bags	ton 55.00	: 65.00
SILVER, metal, American or. ex.	.64	: .64%
Soap, Castile, 40 lb bxs	.20	: .25
Powd, U.S.P., 250 lb bbls	.28	: .30
Green, U.S.P., 450 lb bbls	.07%	: .08%
SODA ASH, 58% light		
1-4 bags delivered NY 100 lb		: 3.10
5 & Up bags, del'd. NY 100 lb		: 2.04
5-4 bbls, del'd. NY, 100 lb		: 2.44
5 & Up bbls del'd. NY 100 lb		: 2.90
Contract, Bads 58% light e-l bags wks	100 lb	: 1.88
58% dense e-l bags wks 100 lb		: 1.50
Prompt and spot, basis 58% light bags e-l wks 100 lb		: 1.45
58% dense e-l bags wks 100 lb		: 1.45
Prompt and spot basis 58% e-l wks	100 lb	: 1.50

Chemicals

Soda Caustic
Tri-Sodium Phosphate

Sodium Nitrate — Some better sales were noted in the closing weeks of August at the scheduled price. The September price of \$2.36 100 lbs. is now in effect.

Sodium Prussiate — Domestic makers continue to control the market and prices are firm and unchanged in all directions.

Sodium Sulfide — Market continues in a soft condition due to heavy supplies and small buying interest.

Solvent Naphtha — In very slight demand although open quotations are unchanged.

Toluene — Lacquer makers are estimated to be taking about forty per cent of the quantities taken before substitutes at lower prices were developed. Open quotations are unchanged but supplies are very free.

Toners — Sales are being made at an average rate for all grades with makers holding firm at the quoted prices.

Xylene — Conditions surrounding this product are similar to those surrounding toluene. Open quotations are unchanged, but the market is soft.

OILS AND FATS

Castor Oil — Market generally unchanged with prices well maintained at the former level.

Chinawood Oil — Continues to show an easy tendency on this market with offerings heard at 17 1/2c @ 17 1/4c lb and few buyers in the market. Prompt and futures from the coast are likewise easier at 14 3/4c lb for October-November and 14 1/2c lb for January-February-March. China alone maintains its firm position with the result that dealers here are not purchasing at the prices quoted.

Coconut Oil — Has been unsteady of late and prices on all grades are generally lower. Towards the end of last week the spot market showed signs of strengthening. Ceylon tanks are quoted at 9 1/2c @ 9 1/8c lb; Manila tanks spot at 10 1/2c @ 11c lb and Coast tanks at 8 3/4c @ 8 1/2c lb.

Cod Oil — Is holding up well on an average demand noted. Sales of oils in barrels are reported at 62c @ 64c gal. spot.

SODA CAUSTIC, 76% solid		
1-4 drums del'd. NY 100 lb		: 3.91
5 & Up drs del. NY 100 lb		: 3.76
Ground & Flake 76%		
1-4 drms. del., NY 100 lb		: 4.31
5 & Up drs del., NY 100 lb		: 4.16
1-4 bbls del. ....100 lb		: 4.56
5 & Up bbls del. ....100 lb		: 4.41

Contract basis 76% e-l wks

100 lb. : 3.10

Pmpt., and spot Basis 76%

e-l wks100 lb. : 3.20

Contract 74% low grade e-l wks

flat100 lb. : 3.02

Ground & Flake, 76% pmpt. and

spot, wks e-l drs.100 lb. : 3.80

U.S.P. stick, 10 lb cans100 lb. : 3.21

Pure, stick, by alcohol100 lb. : 3.17

Soda Sal, see Sodium Carbonate

Sodium Metal, 12 1/2 lb. bricks
 | : .27 |

SODIUM ACETATE, crys, 450 lb bbls

wks100 lb. : .04%
 | : .05 |

Aluminate, 500 lb bbls wks
 | : .07% | | : .08 |

Ammonium Sulfate, see Alum Soda

Arsenate, 4 lb mtl. wks drms. gal.

Drums, 8 lb material, wks gal.

Benzalate, 100 lb bbls

100 lb e-l wks100 lb. : 2.41

112 lb kegs e-l wks100 lb. : 3.25

112 lb kegs NY100 lb. : 3.66

Bichromate, 500 lb cases wks

bbls wks100 lb. : .08%

Imported

BRONIDE, U.S.P. 450 lb bbls

b. : .49

Cases, 50 lb

Imp., U.S.P., 220 lb cases

b. : .45

Bromate, 100 lb cs

Carbonate Sal Soda 350 lb bbls

1-l NY100 lb. : 1.85

Works e-l100 lb. : 1.80

Monohydrate, 400 lb. bbls

1-l NY100 lb. : 3.40

Pure photographic 1000 lb

Imported, 112 lb. bags

.08% : .08%

Chloride, tech

100 lb. : 18.00

CP, 300 lb. bbls

.... : .06

Chlorate, 112 lb kegs wks

b. : .06%

.... : .06%

drums wks

.... : .20

e-l wks

.... : .19

Imp., 95-97% 100 lb drs

.... : .19

e-l wks

.... : .18

Fluoride, 300 lb bbls, wks

.... : .08%

.... : .09

Hydroxide, see Soda Caustic

Hypochlorite Soln 100 lb chys

b. : .05

14 1/2 soin., 50 lb chys

.... : .04

Hydroxylite, 200 lb. bbls

.... : .24

Fur Stripping 50 cans

.... : .25

HYPOSSULFITE, tech., pea crys.

375 lb bbls, wks 100 lb. : 3.65

Bbls, e-l wks100 lb. : 2.50

100 lb. kegs wks100 lb. : 2.80

Imp. : 2.75

Regular crys., bbls, wks 100 lb. : 2.40

Bbls, e-l wks100 lb. : 2.40

Kegs, wks : 2.35

Imp. : 2.45

Metanilate, 150 lb bbls

.... : .70

Molybdate 100 lb kegs

.... : 1.10

Naphthionate, 300 lb. bbls

.... : .57

Nitrate crude, 95% 200 lb kg

c-l NY100 lb. : 2.36

Sept. Shipment100 lbs.

.... : 2.36

Double Refined 400 lb bbls

Gran. e-l wks100 lb. : .08%

Nitrite 500 lb bbls spot makers

Imp., 650 lb cases

.... : .08%

Ortho-Chloro-Toluene Sulfonate

175 lb bbls, wks100 lb. : .25

.... : .27

oxalate, neutral, 100 lb. kegs

.... : .20

perborate, 275 lb bbls

.... : .21

Imp., 225 lb drs

.... : .22

peroxide, 200 lb cases

.... : .27

phosphate, di-sodium tech 550 lb

bbls100 lb. : 3.25

Imp. : 3.125

U.S.P. Gran. 275 bbls

.... : .07

Imp. Gran.100 lb. : .04%

U.S.P. Cryst. 275 bbls

.... : .07%

Mono-sodium 100 lb kegs

.... : .30

Tri-sodium tech e-l bbls 100 lb

.... : .30



CONSUMERS who use Solvay products may rest assured that every step in the process of their manufacture represents the perfection that results from years of intensive effort to produce and supply the best. Solvay and progress are synonymous.

Solvay Sodium Nitrite
Solvay 58% Soda Ash
 Dense—Light
Solvay Fluf (Extra Light Soda Ash)
Solvay 76% Caustic Soda
 Solid—Flake—Ground
Solvay Super Alkali
Solvay Snowflake Crystals
 (Trademark Registered)
Solvay Laundry Soda
Solvay Cleansing Soda
Solvay Tanners Alkali
Solvay Tanners Soda
Solvay Liquid Caustic Soda
Solvay Calcium Chloride 73%—75%



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Sodium Picramate
Toluene

SODIUM		
Picramate, 100lb. kegs	... B.	.69
Para-Toluene Sulfonate 175lb bbis	... B.	.68 : .69
PRUSSIATE, yellow, 350lb. bbis. whs	... B.	.10 : .10%
Imp., 50lb. drs	... B.	.10 : .10%
Pyrophosphate, 100lb. kegs	... B.	.13 1/4 : .14
Salicylate, 100lb. kegs	... B.	.37 : .38
Silicate, 40° turbid, tanks whs	100lb. ... B.	.78
55gal. drums whs	100lb. ... B.	.85 : .110
40° clear, tanks whs	100lb. ... B.	.10 : .10
55gal. drs. whs	100lb. ... B.	1.30 : .45
42° turbid whs, whs	100lb. ... B.	.80
55gal. drs whs	100lb. ... B.	.90 : .115
42° clear, tanks, whs	100lb. ... B.	.25
55gal. drs. whs	100lb. ... B.	1.35 : .175
Silicofluoride, 450lb. bbls NY	... B.	.0434 : .0434
Spatinate, 100lb. drums	... B.	.41 1/4 : .42
Sulfonilate 400lb. bbls	... B.	.16
Sulphate, see Glauber's Salt		
Sulfate, Anhydrous 550lb. bbls. e-l whs	... B.	.0234 : .0234
Imp., 250lb. bbls	... B.	.01 1/4 : .02
Sulfide, 60% solid, 650lb. drs. e-l whs	... B.	.0334 : .04
Dr., e-l whs	... B.	.03 1/4 : .03 1/4
Imp., 700lb. drs NY	... B.	.03 : .03 1/4
60% brkn, 650lb. drs whs	... B.	.04 : .0434
Dr., e-l whs	... B.	.03 1/4 : .03 1/4
30% crys., 440lb. bbls whs	... B.	.03 1/4 : .03 1/4
Imp., 400lb. bbls	... B.	.03 1/4 : .03 1/4
Bulfite, cryst., 400lb. bbls whs	... B.	.03 1/4 : .03 1/4
Anhydrous, USP, 100lb. kegs	... B.	.055 : .09
Sulfocarbonate, USP, 100lb. kegs	... B.	.32 : .34
Sulfocyanide, 400lb. bbls	... B.	.40 : .45
Tungstate, cryst., 100lb. kegs	... B.	.80 : .82 1/2
SOLVENT NAPHTHA, 110gal. drs. whs	... B.	.40 : nom.
8,000gal. tank cars whs gal.	... B.	.35 : nom.
STRONTIUM, Bromide, USP, 50lb. kegs	... B.	.51 : .52
Carbonate NF 600lb. bbls whs	... B.	.30
100lb. kegs, whs	... B.	.08
Nitrate, 600lb. bbls NY	... B.	.08 : .08 1/4
Imported, bbls NY	... B.	.08 : .08 1/4
SULFUR		
Crude, fob., mines	... ton	18.00 : 19.00
Brimstone Broken Rock 250lb. bgs e-l	... 100lb. ... B.	2.05
Lam. e-l bbls NY	... 100lb. ... B.	2.30 : 2.55
Roll, 500lb. bgs e-l NY	100lb. ... B.	2.35
Lam. e-l bbls NY	100lb. ... B.	2.85
Flour, Heavy bags e-l	100lb. ... B.	2.50
Light, 100% bags e-l	100lb. ... B.	2.60
Rubbermakers 100% 240lb. bbls, e-l bags NY	100lb. ... B.	2.60
Com'l 99% e-l 180lb. bgs. NY	100lb. ... B.	1.45
For Dunting, e-l 99% 100lb. bags, NY	100lb. ... B.	2.40
Flowers, 100% 155lb. bbls. NY e-l	100lb. ... B.	2.45
Precipitated 125lb. bbls NY	... B.	.17
Lac, 125lb. bbls NY	... B.	.12
Sulfur Chloride, red, 700lb. drs. whs	... B.	.05 : .05 1/4
150lb. drs whs	... B.	.05 1/4 : .06 1/4
Yellow, 700lb. drs whs	... B.	.03 1/4 : .04 1/4
Sulfur Dioxide, 100lb. cyl	... B.	.17 : .19
Sulfuryl Chloride, 600lb. drs.	... B.	.65 : .70
Tar Coke Oyen, Tex., whs	... gal.	.07 : .08
Water Gas, Tex., whs	... gal.	.08
Terra Alba No 1 300lb. bbls 100lbs	1.85	1.90
Tetralene, 50gal. drs whs	... B.	.30
Thiocarbonilid, 170lb. bbls	... B.	.22 : .24
TIN, metal Straits NY	... B.	.58 1/4
99% American NY	... B.	.65 1/4
Chloride, 50% sol'n	100lb. bbls whs	.17 1/2
Crystals, 500lb. bbls, whs	... B.	.43
100lb. kegs whs	... B.	.43 1/4
Oxide, 300lb. bbls whs	... B.	.68
100lb. kegs whs	... B.	.68
Recovered bbls	... B.	.61
Tetrachloride, 100lb. drs whs	... B.	.36
Titanium Oxide bbls, whs	... B.	.18 : .14
Toluidine, 350lb. bbls	... B.	.90 : .94
Sulfate, 250lb. bbls	... B.	.80 : .85
Toluene, 8,000gal. tank cars whs gal. 110gal. drs whs	... B.	.85 : .88
Miration, tank cars whs	... gal.	.87
Drums whs	... gal.	.49
Non-corrosive, tank cars whs	... gal.	.38 : .41
Drums, whs	... gal.	.41 : .41

Chemicals

Toluidine
Corn Oil, Crude

Corn Oil—The market is quiet with consumers showing little more than routine interest. Crude oil at the mills is quoted at 83 1/4c@9c lb and in barrels New York at 12c@12 1/2c lb.

Cottonseed—Locally the market has reacted a bit from its downward trend of the past several weeks and at last week's closing was quoted at 13 1/4c@14c lb. Sales for September were made on about the same level. From a selling standpoint the market was quiet, but in spite of this a firmer tone prevailed.

Greases—Are quoted lower this week on an average sale at 10c@10 1/4c lb for choice white; 8c lb for yellow; 7 3/4c lb for house and brown unchanged at 7 1/2c lb.

Linseed Oil—Continues to show an easy trend. Crushers now quote 11.8c lb for spot carlots and a like figure for September-December deliveries. Tanks are likewise lower at 11.0c lb. Consuming interest at the moment is of a routine nature.

Neatsfoot Oil—Higher prices are being asked for CP oil on this market with the other grades steady and unchanged. Factors report a fair movement into consumers' hands.

Olive Oil—On receipt of higher cable quotations on denatured oil from Spain, sellers here advanced their inside prices to \$1.30@\$1.35 gal. last week. The position is very firm and the consuming interest has picked up with the advance. Foots are also quoted higher and spot and shipment are named on the same level of 8 1/4c lb.

Palm Oil—Both Lagos and Niger are quoted at lower levels on a generally quiet market. Sales of Lagos are reported at 8 1/2c@8 3/4c lb and Niger is held at 8c@8 1/4c lb.

Peanut Oil—Continues to be quoted in a nominal way with little activity noted in the past two weeks.

Rapeseed Oil—Further slight reductions occurred in the rapeseed market last week and sellers now quote 85c@86c gal. for Japanese and 92c@94c gal. for English with only fair interest on the buyers' part.

Toluidine, Mixed, 900lb drs whs	B.	.31	: .32
Toner Lithol Red bbls	... B.	.85	: .90
Para Red bbls	... B.	.75	: .80
Toluidine, ...	B.	1.75	: 1.80
Triacetin, 50gal. drs whs	... gal.	2.60	: 2.90
Trichlorophenol, 100lb. cases	... B.	...	: 1.10
Triphenylguanidine	... B.	.70	: .75
Triphenyl Phosphate, 450lb. bbls	... B.	...	: .75
Tungsten, NY	Wt/unit	10.50	: 11.00
Ultramarine Blue	... B.	.15	: .25
Urea, Pure, 112lb cases	... B.	.18	: .20
Venetian Red	... B.	...	: .60
Vermilion Amer., 100lb kegs	B.	.35	: .40
English kegs	... B.	1.45	: 1.50

WHITE LEAD, see lead, white

XYLENE, 3° dist, range nitration	110gal. drs, NY	... gal.	70	: nom.
5° dist, range, 8,000gal. tanks	whs	... gal.	.55	: nom.
110gal. drs whs	... gal.	... gal.	.50	: nom.
10° dist, range drums, whs	gal.	... gal.	.50	: nom.
Com'l 110 gal drs whs	gal.	... gal.	.41	: nom.
Xyldine crude	... B.	...	.35	
Refined	... B.	...	.35	: .40

ZINC. METAL, high grade slabs	e-l NY	... 100lb.	7.75	: 7.80
Ammonium Chloride, pewd, 400lb.	bbis	... B.	...	: .08 1/4
Carb., tech, bbls NY	... B.	...	.09 1/4	: .10
USP, 100lb. kegs	... B.	...	...	: .20
Chloride, fused 600lb drs whs	B.	...	...	: .08
Dr., e-l whs	... B.	...	...	: .05 1/4
Granulated, 500lb bbls whs	B.	...	.06 1/4	: .06 1/4
Imported dr NY	... B.	...	.06 1/4	: .06 1/4

Solution 50% whs	100lb.	...	...	: 2.00
Cyanide, 100lb. drs	... B.	...	.40	: .41
Dust, 100lb. tins whs	... B.	...	...	: .10
500lb bbls kegs e-l whs	... B.	...	...	: .09
500lb bbls kegs e-l whs	... B.	...	...	: .09 1/4
Oxide, Amer., bags whs	... B.	...	.07 1/4	: .07 1/4
Amer. 300lb. bbls whs	... B.	...	.07 1/4	: .07 1/4
French, 300lb bbls whs	... B.	...	.10 1/4	: .12 1/4
Bbl. e-l whs	... B.	...	.10 1/4	: .12 1/4
Bags e-l whs	... B.	...	.10 1/4	: .12 1/4
USP, 100lb bbls e-l	... B.	...	...	: .14
10-25 bbl lots	... B.	...	...	: .15
5bbl lots	... B.	...	...	: .16
1bbl lots	... B.	...	...	: .17
Imported, white seal, bbls	B.	...	.12	: .18 1/4
Green seal, bbls	... B.	...	.11 1/4	: .12
Red seal, bbls	... B.	...	.10 1/4	: .11
Stearate, USP, 50lb bbls	... B.	...	.21 1/4	: .24
Sulfate, 400lb bbls whs	... B.	...	.08	: .08 1/4
Bbls e-l whs	... B.	...	...	: .09 1/4
USP, 100lb bbls	... B.	...	.08	: .09
Sulfide, 500lb bbls	... B.	...	.20	: .22
Sulfocarbonate, 100lb kegs	... B.	...	.29	: .30
Zirconium, oxide, pure	... B.	...	.45	: .50
Semi-refined bags	... B.	...	.08	: .10
Natural, bags	... B.	...	.02 1/4	: .03

Oils & Fats

Castor, No. 1, 400lb bbls	... B.	...	.13 1/4	: .13
80lb cases	... B.	...	.13 1/4	: .14
No. 3	... B.	...	.12	: .12 1/4
Blown, 400lb bbls	... B.	...	...	: .18
China Wood bbls spot NY	... B.	...	.17 1/4	: .18
Tanks, Spot NY	... B.	...	...	: .16
Coast tanks	... B.	...	.14 1/4	: .15
Coconut Ceylon 375lb bbls NY	... B.	...	.10 1/2	: .11
8,000 gal tanks NY	... B.	...	.09 1/4	: .09 1/4
Cochin, 375lb bbls NY	... B.	...	.11	: .11 1/2
Tanks, NY	... B.	...	...	: .10 1/2
Manila bbls NY	... B.	...	.10 1/4	: .11
Tanks, NY	... B.	...	.09 1/4	: .09 1/4
Tanks Pacific Coast	... B.	...	.08 1/4	: .08 1/4
Edible bbls NY	... B.	...	.12 1/4	: .13
Cod Newfoundland, 50gal bbls gal.	...	...	.62	: .64
Tanks, NY	... B.	...	.57	: .59
Cod Liver, see Cod Liver Oil under Chemicals				
Copra, bags	... B.	...	.08	: .08 1/4
Corn, ref., 375lb bbls NY	... B.14	: .14 1/4
Tanks	... B.12	: .12 1/4
Crude tanks mills	... B.08 1/4	: .09
Bbls NY	... B.12	: .12 1/4

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Whale Oil, Crude

Oils & Fats

Yolk Oil
Glue

Cottonseed crude, mill	lb.	11½	.12
PSY, 100bbls spot	lb.	13½	.14
Sept	lb.	13%	.13½
White, 100 bbls lots NY	lb.	...	.13%
Winter yellow 100bbls NY	lb.	...	.14
Degras, Amer., 50gal. bbls NY	lb.	.04½	.04½
English, Light bbls NY	lb.	.05½	.05½
Brown, bbls NY	lb.	.04%	.04%
Light brown, bbls NY	lb.	.04%	.04%
Dark, bbls NY	lb.	.08%	.04
Neutral, bbls NY	lb.	.97%	.12
Moellen, bbls, NY	gal.	...	.58
Greases choice white bbls NY	lb.	.10	.10½
Yellow	lb.	...	.08
House	lb.	...	.07½
Brown	lb.	...	.07%
Herring, Tanks, Coast	gal. dem.	...	nom.
Horse, 375 lb bbls NY	lb.	.10	nom.
Lard, prime steam bbls	lb.	.15	.15½
Compounds, bbls	lb.	.18%	.14
LARD OIL, edible prime	lb.	...	.17
Off prime bbls	lb.	...	.12%
Extra bbls	lb.	...	.12½
Extra, No. 1, bbls	lb.	...	.11%
No. 1 bbls	lb.	...	.11½
No. 2, bbls	lb.	...	.11½
LINSEED, raw e-l wks spot	lb.	...	11.8
Five bbls raw	lb.	...	12.2
Tanks, raw	lb.	...	11.0
Bld., 5bbl lot wks	lb.	...	12.9
Dbl. boiled 5 bbl	lb.	...	12.6
Sept-Dec e-l wks	lb.	...	11.8
Imported bbls NY	gal.	...	...
Tanks, NY	gal.	...	...
Menhaden, crude tanks, Balt	gal.	...	.47½
Light bleached bbls NY	gal.	.68	.67
Yellow, bleached bbls NY	gal.	.68	.70
Extra bleached bbls NY	gal.	.70	.73
Blown bbls NY	gal.	...	.10
Mineral oil, white, 50gal. bbls gal.	gal.	.30	.90
Russian gal.	gal.	.05	1.00
Nestfoot 30° ct., bbls NY	lb.	...	.18½
Pure bbls NY	lb.	...	.15%
CP bbls NY	lb.	...	.18½
Extra bbls NY	lb.	...	.12
No. 1, bbls NY	lb.	...	.11½
Oleo Oil, 1 No. 1 bbls NY	lb.	.12½	.12½
No. 2, bbls NY	lb.	...	.11
No. 3, bbls NY	lb.	...	.10½
OLIVE, denatured bbls NY	gal.	1.30	.135
Edible, bbls NY	gal.	...	.18
Fruits bbls NY	lb.	.08%	.09
Shipments	lb.	.08½	.09
Palm Lagos, 1,500 lb casks	lb.	.08½	.08½
Niger casks	lb.	.08	.08½
Bonny Old Calabar casks	lb.	...	nom.
Palm Kernel bbl NY	lb.	.10½	.10½
Casks	lb.	10	.11
Peanut refined bbls NY	lb.	.16%	.17
Crude, mill buyers' the	lb.	...	.18
Crude, bbls, NY	lb.	...	.14½
Perilla bbls NY	lb.	.18%	.14
Tanks, NY	lb.	.11½	.11½
Pompyseed, bbls NY	gal.	1.70	.175
Rapeseed, bbls NY Japanese	gal.	.85	.86
English	gal.	.92	.93
Blown bbls NY	gal.	1.09	.110
Red Oil, distilled bbls	lb.	.10	.10½
Tanks	lb.	...	.08½
Sardined, bbls	lb.	.10%	.11
Tanks	lb.	...	.09
Salmon, 8,000 gal. the Coast	gal.	.50	now
Sardine, Tanks, Pacific Coast	gal.	...	.57
Sesame, edible yellow bbls	lb.	.14	.15
White	lb.	.15	.16
Red Oil, Milk, NY	gal.	...	.40
SOYA BEAN, crude the Pac Ost	lb.	.10%	.10%
Crude, the, NY	lb.	...	.11½
Crude, bbls, NY	lb.	.12%	.18
Refined bbls NY	lb.	...	.18
Sperm, 38° ct., bleached, bbls NY gal.	gal.	.85	.86
45° cold test bleached bbls NY gal.	gal.	.83	.84
STEARIC ACID.			
Double pressed, bags dist.	lb.	.18½	.18½
Double pressed, bags saponified	lb.	.18½	.18½
Carlots	lb.	...	.13
Triple pressed bags dist.	lb.	.15½	.15½
Carlots	lb.	...	.15
Stearine Oleo bbls	lb.	...	.11½
Tallow edible, terebinth	lb.	...	.11
City Extra loose	lb.	.08%	.08%
Tallow Oil, acidized the, NY	lb.	.10½	.10%
Bbls, e-l NY	lb.	...	.11½
Whale, nat winter bbls NY	gal.	.78	.78
Blhd, winter bbls, NY	gal.	...	.80
Extra blhd, bbls, NY	gal.	.80	.82
Crude No. 1, tanks coast	gal.	...	...
Crude No. 2, tanks coast	gal.	...	...
Crude No. 3, tanks coast	gal.	...	...

Red Oil—On a fairly active market sales were made at unchanged prices.

Stearic Acid—Inquiry continues in good volume and sellers are taking orders at the quoted prices of 13c lb for double-pressed in carlots and 13½c lb in less carlots; triple-pressed at 15c lb in carlots and 15½c lb in less carlots.

Stearine Oleo—Producers report a quiet movement of all supplies into consumption at firm unchanged prices. No change is anticipated.

Tallow—Conditions surrounding this market are unchanged. All production is finding an outlet, but buying is far from active.

Tallow Oil—Makers quote unchanged prices and report no new features.

Whale Oil—Market is quiet at firm unchanged prices. Demand is of a thoroughly routine character.

INDUSTRIAL
RAW MATERIALS

Albumen — Edible egg is quiet and unchanged at \$1.00 lb spot with the possibility of shading this figure on actual business. Technical is unchanged. Blood and vegetable albumens are moving at a steady rate.

Blood—Continues firm in all markets on a very fair inquiry. Sales were made last week on the basis of \$4.10 unit spot New York. Chicago is quoted at \$4.25 and from the information available is firm at that figure. South American is unchanged and steady at \$4.00.

Bone Meal—Importers state that parcels of European material continue to find a ready market in this country at \$31.00 ton for 3 and 50%, New York. Domestic price is unchanged.

Accelerators—There is the usual movement into consumers' hands noted with prices well maintained at sellers' quotations.

Divi Divi—Consuming interest has fallen off to a point where it is now routine. The few offerings from abroad are at \$41.00 ton for shipment.

Fish Scrap — Sales were made last week at \$4.00 and 10c unit, f. o. b. Chesapeake factories, which figure represents an advance over

Yolk Oil, bbls	lb.	...	...
Turkey Red, Oil, single bbls	lb.	.11	.12
Double	lb.	.14	.16
Walnut, crude bbls NY	lb.	...	...

Industrial
Raw Materials

Albumen, Egg edible	lb.	1.00	.102
Tech. 100lb drs	lb.	.97	.99
Blood, 225lb bbls	lb.	.59	.66
Vegetable edible	lb.	.60	.65
Technical	lb.	.50	.55
Ammonium Sulfate, See Chemicals			
Anatto, fine	lb.	.41	.48
Arnall, double 600lb bbls	lb.	.18	.14
Triple, 600lb bbls	lb.	.16	.17
Cone, 600lb bbls	lb.	.18	.20
Asbestine, e-l	ton	16.60	18.00
Le-l	ton	20.00	22.00
Bee Wax, white cases	lb.	.58	.60
Yellow, refined cases	lb.	.46	.48
Crude, bags	lb.	.40	.41
Commercial, ca.	lb.	.27	.28
Blood dried fob NY	unit	...	4.10
Chicago	unit	...	4.25
8. Am. Shipment	unit	...	4.00
Bone Raw, Chicago	ton	...	32.00
Bone Meal 3 & 50 1 MP	ton	32.50	33.00
Bone Ash, 100lb bags	lb.	.06	.07
Black, 200lb bbls	lb.	...	.08½
Candelilla Wax, bags	lb.	.33	.35
Caranda Wax, Flor, bags	lb.	.50	nom
Powd.	lb.	.50	nom
No. 1, Yellow bags	lb.	.48	.49
No. 2, regular bags	lb.	.43	.44
No. 3, N. Country bags	lb.	...	nom
No. 3, N. Country bags	lb.	.36	.38
No. 3, chalky bags	lb.	.36	.38
CHARCOAL			
Hardwood, lump, bulk wks	bu.	.18	.19
Spot NY	bu.	.24	.26
Wood, powd., 100lb bbls	lb.	.04	.05
Willow, powd 100lb wks bbls	lb.	.06	.06½
Chestnut, clarified, 25% tns, wks bbls	lb.	.01½	.01½
Blks, wks	lb.	.03½	.03½
Powd., 60% 100lb bags wks bbls	lb.	.05½	.05½
Decolorized bags wks bbls	lb.	.06½	.07
Cudbear, English	lb.	.17	.18
Coch. Rangoon 100lb bales	lb.	...	.18
Tablets, 120lb boxes	lb.	.13	.14
Borneo solid, 100lb bales	lb.	.05½	.05½
Cyanamide, bulk e-l wks Ann. unit	lb.	1.00	.2.05
Imp.	Ann. unit	2.00	2.30
Dextrin, white corn 140lb bags			
e-l	100lb	...	3.87
bags e-l	100lb	...	3.97
Canary	100lb	...	3.92
bags le-l	100lb	...	4.02
Potato, white 220lb bags le-lb	...	...	.08½
Yellow, 220lb bags	lb.	...	.08½
Tapioca, 200lb bags e-l	lb.	.07½	.08½
Divi Divi Extract	lb.	.04	nom
Pods, bags ship	ton	42.00	43.00
EARTH, Diatomaceous, see Kieselguhr			
Egg Yolk, 200lb cs	lb.	.70	.72
Eater Gum			
Dark, 280lb. bbls.	lb.	.13½	.14
Light, 280lb. bbls.	lb.	.14	.14½
Fish Scrap, dried wks	unit	4.00	& .10
Add Bulk 1 & 3½, Deliv.			
Norfolk & Balt basis	unit	3.50	& .50
Flavine Lemon 55lb cs	lb.	.90	.95
Orange 70lb cs	lb.	.85	.90
Fondl Flour	lb.	.02½	.04
Fudge, solid 50lb boxes	lb.	.20	.25
Crystals, 100lb boxes	lb.	.20	.22
Liquid, 51°, 600lb bbls	lb.	.09	.10
Fudge, sticks	ton	30.00	32.00
Chips	lb.	.04	.05
Gall extract	lb.	.20	.21
Gambier 25% lig., 450lb bbls	lb.	.13	.14
Common 200lb cases	lb.	.08	.09
Singapore cubes, 150lb bags	lb.	...	.33
Gelatin, Technical 100lb cs	lb.	.45	.50
Glucose, (Grape Sugar) dry 70°			
bags e-l NY	100lb	.8.14	.8.24
50° bags e-l NY	100lb	.8.24	.8.34
Tanner's Spcl 100lb bags	100lb	...	.8.14
GLUE, pure white bbls	lb.	.23	.26
Medium white, bbls	lb.	.20	.24
French bbls	lb.	.18	.25
High Grade, bbls	lb.	.35	.40
Bone, regular, bbls	lb.	.16	.19
Pink, bbls	gal.	1.50	1.75
Hide bbls	lb.	.14	.24



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SALES AGENTS

Gums
Oak Bark

Industrial Raw Materials

Osage Orange
Whiting

GUM, Accrudes, Red, coarse and fine, 140-150 lb bags	.034	.04%
Powdered, 150 lb bags	.06	.06%
Accrudes, Vell. 150-200 lb bags	.18	.20
Anini (Zanzibar) Bean and pea 250 lb. cases	.40	.45
Glossy, 250 lb. cases	.60	.65
Asphaltum, Barbados, Manjaj 200 lb. bags	.09	.12
Egyptian, 200 lb. cases	.15	.17
Glossinite select 150 lb bags ton	55.00	60.00
Benzoin, Sumatra, Tech. 120 lb. cases	.30	.32
Copal, Congo, 112 lb bags	.35	.36
Water White, . . . . .	.12	.14
Light Amber, . . . . .	.08	.09
Dark Amber, . . . . .	.12	.13
Copal, East Indian 224 lb. cases	.18	.18%
Pale, E. I. Bold	.18	.18%
Pale, E. I. Chips	.06	.07
180 lb. bags		
Copal, Manila, 180-190 lb. baskets	.16	.16%
Pale Bold, Loba A. . . . .	.16	.16%
Pale Bold, Nuba, Loba B. . . . .	.15	.15%
Pale, Bold, Loba C. . . . .	.14	.15
Pale Nuba, P.N. . . . .	.14	.14%
Pale Bold, 224 lb. cases	.16	.18
Copal, Pontianak 224 lb. cases	.18	.18%
Pale, Bold, genuine No. 1 lb.	.28	.28%
Pale, genuine split chips lb.	.19	.19%
Dammar, Batavia, standard, 134 lb. cases	.37	.38%
Batavia B Seeds 134 lb cases	.18	.18%
Batavia, F. Splinters, 136 lb. cases and bags	.09	.09%
Batavia, Dust 180 lb bags	.07	.07%
Singapore No 1 224 lb. cases	.34	.35
Singapore No 2 224 lb. cases	.31	.31%
Singapore No 3 180 lb. bags	.07	.07%
Elemi, No. 1 80-85 lb. cases	.15	.16
No. 2 80-85 lb. cases	.14	.15
No. 3 80-85 lb. cases	.18	.16
Kauri No. 1 224-236 lb. cases	.07	.08
No. 2, fair pale 224-226 lb. cases	.44	.45
Bush Chips, 224-260 lb. cases	.38	.40
Pale Chips, 224-260 lb. cases	.24	.26
Brown Chips, 180-200 lb. bags	.14	.16
Sandara, Prime quality 220 lb. bags and 300 lb. cases	.37	.38
Graphite, crude, 220 lb. bags	15.00	35.00
Flake, 500 lb. bbls	.05	.09
HEMATITE, Paste, 500 lb. bbls	.09	.12
Crystals, 400 lb. bbls	.12	.20
Homalite, 35% 600 lb. bbls wks	.03	.03%
Bark,	16.00	
Hyperite, 51% 600 lb. bbls	.13	.15
Indigo Madder bbls	.12	.13
20% paste drums	.14	.15
Japan Wax, 224 lb. cases	.18	.19
KIESSELGUMM, 95 lb. bags NY	ton	60.00
Larch 35% 600 lb. bbls wks	.03	.04
Powd., 100 lb. bags wks	.08	.09
Logwood 51% 600 lb. bbls	.08	.09%
Lower grades	.07	.08
Solid, 50 lb. boxes	.12	.15
LOGWOOD, sticks	ton	24.00
Chips, 150 lb. bags	.03	.03%
Madder, Dutch	.08	.30
Mangrove, 55% 400 lb. bbls	.03	nom.
Mangrove, bark, African	ton	38.00
Marble Flour, bulk	ton	16.00
See also Calcium Carbonate under Chemicals		12.00
Montan Wax, ernde bags	.06	.07
Bleached bags	.24	.27
Myrobalans, 25% liquid bbls	.04	.04%
50% solid, 50 lb. boxes	.08	.08%
Myrobalans, bags J1	ton	45.00
R2	ton	
New crop	ton	29.50
J2	ton	
New crop	ton	29.50
NITROGENOUS Material bulk	unit	3.60
NUTGALLS, Chinese, bags	.17	.18
Alpny bags	.25	nom.
Powd. bags	.23	.24
Oak bark, whole	ton	20.00
Ground	ton	45.00
Oak, tanks, wks	.08	.08%
25-35% 600 lb. bbls wks	.04	.04%
Solid, powd.	.07	.08

previous quotations. A somewhat better inquiry has prevailed for the past two weeks.

Gums—Varnish makers are not coming into the market to any extent, as a result of which the position is generally easy. Sellers are not holding large stocks and it is felt that any inquiry would strengthen the market.

Japan Wax—A firm market for spot goods continues and sales are being made at 18c@183/4 lb as to seller and quantity. There is an active inquiry from buyers.

Myrobalans—The market is quiet locally with little heard in the way of either bids or offerings for shipment. Some better activity is expected early in the Fall.

Rosins—In spite of an inquiry which showed little or no abatement last week, the market on common and medium grades of rosin registered a decline. Foreign inquiries continue to be received, although the actual business resulting is not large. Current quotations are: B, \$14.40; D, \$14.55; E, \$15.25; F, \$15.35; G, \$15.45; H, \$15.55; I, \$15.65; K, \$15.70; M, \$15.80; N, \$16.35; WG, \$16.95; WW, \$17.25.

Tankage—The scarcity which has been apparent for two months continued through last week and the market in all positions continues tight. Sellers are asking \$4.50 and 10c unit for what material is available.

Turpentine—Continues to present an easy undertone and reductions were noted last week to 94c@99c gal. on this market. Sellers look to a better inquiry developing from the consuming industry at an early date. Export business is reported in fair volume.

Valonia—Continued high prices for shipment and a firm appearance have not been conducive to volume sales and the spot market is quiet but steady.

Wattle Bark—Slightly firmer prices are heard for future shipments with offerings on the basis of \$41.00@\$42.00 ton. Interest is routine at this time.

Osage Orange 51% liquid	lb.	.97	.97%
Powd. 100 lb bags	lb.	144	.15
Crystals	lb.	.18	.17
Paracumarone, 230 lb. drums	lb.	.12	.15
Paraffin, ref'd. 200 lb. cs. slabs			
118-120 deg. M.P.	lb.	.08	.09
123-127 deg. M.P.	lb.	.06	.06%
128-132 deg. M.P.	lb.	.07	.07%
133-137 deg. M.P.	lb.	.08	.08%
138-142 deg. M.P.	lb.	.08	.10
Phosphoric Acid, 16% Bulk wks unit	lb.	.62	.65
Phosphate Rock, fob. mines			
Florida Pebble 68%	ton	3.00	3.25
Florida Pebble 70%	ton	3.50	3.65
Florida Pebble 72%	ton	3.85	4.00
Florida Pebble, basis 75%-74%	ton		5.35
Florida Pebble, 75%	ton		6.00
Florida Pebble, basis 77%-76%	ton		5.50
Tennessee, 72%	ton		5.50
Pine Oil, atm. dist. bbls	gal.		.66
Destructive dist.	lb.	.63	.64
Prime	bbbl.	8.00	10.60
Plaster Paris, tech., 250 lb. bbls bbl.			3.30
Pumice Stone, lump, 250 lb. bbls	lb.	.04	.06
Lump, bags	lb.	.04	.05
Powdered, 350 lb. bbls	lb.	.03	.03
QUEBRACHO, 35% liquid tks	lb.	.03	.03%
450 lb. bbls e-l	lb.	.03	.04
35% bleaching, 450 lb. bbls	lb.	.04	.05
Solid 63% 100 lb. bags cif.	lb.	.03	.04%
Clarified, 64% bags	lb.		.05
Quercitron, 51% 450 lb. bbls	lb.	.04	.07
Solid, 100 lb. boxes	lb.	.10	.13
Quercitron, bark, rough	ton		14.00
Ground	ton	34.00	35.00
Rosin (Solid in 600 lb. bbls green for net)			
B,	14.40	I,	15.65
D,	14.55	K,	15.70
E,	15.25	M,	15.80
F,	15.35	N,	16.35
G,	15.45	WG,	16.95
H,	15.55	WW,	17.25
(Sold in 600 lb. bbls net, quotations based on a unit of 280 lb.)			
Rosin Oil, first run 50gal bbls gal.			.78
Second run bbls	gal.		.82
Rotten Stone lump imp. bbls	lb.	.07	.08
Lump selected, bbls	lb.	.09	.12
Powdered, bbls	lb.	.03	.05
Domestic bags mine	ton	24.00	30.00
Sago Flour 150 lb bags	lb.	.04	.05
Spruce, 25% liquid tanks, wks	lb.	.01	.01%
bbls			
Powd. 50% 100 lb bags wks	lb.	.02	.02%
Starch, rice, 140 lb bags	lb.	.09	.10
Powd. 140 lb bags e-l	100 lb.		
Bags	100 lb.		
Pearl, 140 lb bags	100 lb.		
Bags	100 lb.		
Potato domestic, 200 lb. bags e-l	lb.	.04	.05
Imported bags duty paid	lb.	.04	.04%
Wheat, dom. thick bags	lb.	.06	.07
Thin, bags	lb.	.05	.10
Sol. Potato	lb.	.06	.06%
Sunac, extract, liq 450 lb bbls	lb.	.05	.06
CP, 450 lb bbls	lb.		.10%
Stainless, 600 lb bbls	lb.	.11	.11%
Sunac, Sicily leaves 100 lb bags ton	ton	138.00	nom.
Ground shipment	ton	82.00	95.00
Virginia, 150 lb bags	ton	55.00	60.00
ITAL, Italian, 220 lb bags NY	ton	46.00	50.00
Refined, white bags	ton	56.00	55.00
French, 220 lb bags NY	ton	38.00	35.00
Refined, white bags	ton	32.00	45.00
Dem., crude, 100 lb. bags NY	ton	12.00	15.00
Refined 100 lb. bags NY	ton	14.00	18.00
Tankage, ground NY	unit	4.50	& .10
High grade for Chicago	unit	4.25	& .10
So. Am. cif.	unit	4.50	& .10
Tapoca Flour, high grade bags	lb.	.04	.04%
Medium grade, bags	lb.	.03	.03%
Low grade, bags	lb.	.25	.30
Tar, Kiln-burnt	bbbl.		14.50
Retort bbls	bbbl.		18.50
Tripton, 500 lb. bbls	100 lb.	2.50	3.00
Turpentine Spirits, bbls	gal.	.94	.99
Wood steam Dist., bbls	gal.	.84	.88
Valonia Cup, 30-31% tan	ton	33.00	34.00
Beard, 42% tan bags	ton	55.00	56.00
Mixture Bark, bags	ton	41.00	42.00
Extract 55% dble bags ex-deck	lb.	40.50	41.00
Whiting, 200 lb. bags e-l wks	100 lb.		1.25
Alba bags NY e-l	ton		13.00
Gilders, bags NY e-l	100 lb.		1.35
French, bags NY e-l	ton	14.50	18.00
English, bags NY e-l	ton	21.00	22.00
Paris white bags e-l	100 lb.	1.00	1.00

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ACETGLYCOL—1 drum, H A Metz & Co., Rotterdam

ACIDS—**Acetic Anhydrid**, 40 demijohns, Kuttroff Pickhardt & Co., Rotterdam; **Cresylic**, 24 drs., Pickfords Colonial Inc., Rotterdam; 63 cks., Associated Metals & Minerals Corp., Rotterdam; 4 drs., Mailford & Schmidell, Manchester; **Tartaric**, 93 bbls., Order, Marcelline, **Tetrachlorphthal**, 5 cks., General Dye-stuff Corp., Rotterdam

ALCOHOL—**Denatured**, 80 drs., C Esteva, San Juan; **Isopropyl**, 15 drs., Kuttroff Pickhardt & Co., Rotterdam

AMMONIUM—**Muriate**, 100 cks., Kuttroff Pickhardt & Co., Rotterdam; **Nitrate**, 70 cks., R W Greeff & Co., Brevik; 87 cks., R W Greeff & Co., Oslo

ANTIMONY—250 cks., W R Grace & Co., Havre

ARGOLS—50 cks., Tartar Chemical Works, Naples

BAIRUM—**Chloride**, 58 cks., T Goldschmidt Inc., Rotterdam

BARYTES—Quantity Ore & Chemical Corp., Rotterdam; 140 lbs., Order, Genoa

BISMUTH METAL—11 lbs., Merck & Co., London

BLANC FIXE—300 cks., W Van Doorn, Rotterdam; 12 cks., American Express Co., Newcastle; 124 cks., P Uhlich & Co., Bremen

BONE MEAL—1,950 bgs., Order, Liverpool

BUTYLBUTYRAT—1 drum, Kuttroff Pickhardt & Co., Rotterdam

CASEIN—1,334 bgs., Kalbfleisch Corp., Buenos Aires; 1,668 bgs., Lee Higginson & Co., Buenos Aires; 67 bgs., Order, Buenos Aires

CHALK—200 bgs., Order, Havre; 200 bbls., Order, Antwerp; **Precipitated**, 600 bgs., H J Baker & Bros., Bristol

CHEMICALS—80 cks., Buffalo Chemical Co., Havre; 330 cks., Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., Rotterdam; 51 cks., H A Metz & Co., Rotterdam; 150 cks., Order, Rotterdam; 17 cks., Order, Bremen; 3 kgs., Order, Hamburg; 151 cks., T Goldschmidt Inc., Rotterdam; 217 brls., Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., Rotterdam; 75 drs., P Uhlich & Co., Rotterdam; 35 brls., Hummel & Robinson Corp., Rotterdam; 140 cks., Rhodia Chemical Co., Inc., Rotterdam; 136 cks., Hummel & Robinson Corp., Rotterdam; 50 pgs., 250 bbls., 150 demijohns, Order, Rotterdam; 35 bbls., Hummel & Robinson Corp., Bremen; 10 cbs., W Schall & Co., Bremen; 1 cse., Mallickrodt Chemical Works, Hamburg; 30 cks., Happel & McAvoy, Hamburg; 20 cks., H Hinrichs Chemical Corp., Hamburg; 10 cks., Order, Hamburg

CHEMICAL COMPOUND—100 drs., Lo Curto & Funk, Hamburg

CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS—60 cks., 2 ccs., General Dyestuff Corp., Rotterdam

CHEMICAL PRODUCTS—181 cks., State Shipping Co., Havre; 18 cks., General Dyestuff Corp., Rotterdam; 64 cks., H Kastor, Rotterdam; 13 ccs., E Fougera & Company, Havre

CLAY—165 cks., J Dixon Crucible Co., Rotterdam; 50 cks., W Van Doorn, Rotterdam; 820 bgs., Republic Stamping & Enamel Co., Bristol; **Burnt**, 40 sks., H A Robinson & Co., Hull, China; 30 cks., C T Wilson Inc., Bristol; 200 bgs., Order, Bristol

COAL TAR—**Distillate**, 37 drs., Tar Acid Refining Corp., Liverpool

COLORS—5 cks., Irving Bank Columbia Trust Co., Antwerp; 1 ck., Fidelity Trust Co., Antwerp; 7 bbls., Bank of Manhattan Co., Antwerp; 12 bbls., Irving Bank Columbia Trust Co., Antwerp; 3 cks., 3 ccs., General Dyestuff Corp., Hamburg; 25 ccs., Fourth Street National Bank, Hamburg; 50 ccs., M Grumbacher, Hamburg; 14 ccs., Sandoz Chemical Works, Havre; 10 cks., Reichard Coulston Inc., Havre; 5 cks., Order, Havre; 4 pgs., General Dyestuff Corp., Rotterdam; 17 bbls., American Exchange Pacific National Bank, Genoa; 4 bbls., H R Ackerman, Genoa; 5 jugs, 2 cks., General Dyestuff Corp., Genoa; 5 brls., Carbic Color & Chemical Co., Havre; 315 pgs., Ciba Co., Havre 19 cks., American Exchange Pacific

National Bank, Havre; 23 pgs., Sandoz Chem Works, Havre; 2 ccs., O Hommel Co., Bremen; **Bronze**, 23 ccs., Uhlfelder & Co., Bremen; 4 ccs., Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Bremen; 5 ccs., Diamond Decorative Leaf Co., Antwerp; 7 ccs., Hemmerdinger & Co., Hamburg; 35 ccs., J Baer Bros., Hamburg; 6 ccs., Phoenix Shipping Co., Hamburg; **Coal Tar**, 119 cks., 8 ccs., General Dyestuff Corp., Rotterdam; **Earth**, 15 cks., Grace National Bank, Bremen; 46 cks., Fezandie & Sperrle, Bremen; 53 cks., Heller & Merz Co., Bremen; 50 cks., C J Osborn Co., Rotterdam; 17 ccs., Order, Rotterdam

COPPER—**Rhodanide**, 7 cks., Lo Curto & Funk, London

COPRA—2,965 bgs., Franklin Baker Co., Belize

CUTTLEFISH BONE—12 cks., 4 ccs., 21 bgs., Order, Bordeaux; 21 ccs., Order, Trieste; 215 ccs., American Cuttlefish Bone Co., Marcelline

DIVI DIVI—100 bgs., R Desvernine, Curacao; 641 bgs., R Desvernine, Pampatar

EARTH—**Infusorial**, 1,920 bgs., Order, Oran; Red, 325 bgs., G Z Collins & Co., Bristol; 51 cks., Reichard Coulston Inc., Bristol; 31 cks., Order, Bristol

EPSOM SALTS—1,000 bags, C Tennant Sons & Co., Hamburg; 500 bgs., Innis Speiden & Co., Hamburg; 200 cks., Lo Curto & Funk, Hamburg

EXTRACTS—**Archil** Liquor, 5 cks., A de Ronde & Co., London; 3 cks., W Mohrmann, London; **Quebracho**, 13,160 bgs., International Products Co., Buenos Aires; 591 bgs., Guaranty Trust Co., Buenos Aires; **Vegetable**, 22 brs., Colonial Merchandise Co., Trieste

FULLERS EARTH—550 bgs., L A Salomon & Bro., London; 300 bgs., C B Chrystal & Co., London; 20 bgs., Order, London

GELATINE—60 bgs., Milligan & Higgins Glue Co., Antwerp; 14 ccs., Fish Schurman Corp., Rotterdam; 25 kgs., 34 bbls., H A Sinclair, Rotterdam; 120 ccs., American Express Co., Rotterdam

GLUE—100 bgs., Milligan & Higgins Glue Co., Liverpool; 25 bgs., Gallagher & Ascher, Liverpool; 20 bgs., Booth & Co., Liverpool; 120 bgs., G H Hemmell, Hull

GLUESTOCK—327 bgs., Bowery & East River National Bank, Rotterdam; 48 bgs., bbls., Order, Rotterdam; 743 bgs., Order, Genoa

GLYCERIN—20 drs., Order, Liverpool; 40 drs., Order, Havre; 40 pgs., I R F Matarazzo, Santos; 20 drs., Order, Copenhagen; 40 drs., Procter & Gamble Co., Rotterdam; 60 drs., Order, Marseilles; 60 drs., Order, Antwerp; 75 drs., Lo Curto & Funk, Liverpool; 30 drs., Ashmore Hilton & Co., Liverpool; 10 drs., McKesson & Robbins Inc., Liverpool; 46 drs., Armour & Co., Havana; 50 drs., Order, Barcelona

OLYCULACIDHYLESTER—1 cse., Kuttroff Pickhardt & Co., Rotterdam

GUMS—23 bbls., Order, Bordeaux; 192 bgs., Guaranty Trust Co., Singapore; 64 bgs., Standard Bank of South Africa, Singapore; 192 bgs., Chemical National Bank, Singapore; **Arabic**, 151 bgs., National City Bk., Port Sudan; **Benzoin**, 5 ccs., Lo Curto & Funk, London; **Copal**, 4,528 bgs., 1,065 sks., L C Gillespie & Sons, Matadi; 111 sks., L C Gillespie & Sons, Matadi; **Damar**, 64 bgs., Baring Bros & Co., Singapore; 200 ccs., Guaranty Trust Co., Singapore; **Ha-shab**, 200 bgs., Royal Bank of Canada, Port Sudan; 150 bgs., J Munroe & Co., Port Sudan; 100 bgs., Brown Bros & Co., Port Sudan; 250 bgs., Lee Higginson & Co., Port Sudan; **Kauri**, 460 sks., 20 ccs., Order, Auckland; 247 ccs., Patterson Boardman & Knapp, Auckland; 95 ccs., Davies Turner & Co., Auckland; 200 sks., Capital National Bank, Auckland; 18 ccs., Irving Bank Columbia Trust Co., Auckland; 335 ccs., 224 sks., A Klipstein & Co., Auckland; 124 sks., United National Bank, Auckland; 71 ccs., 84 bgs., Brown Bros & Co., Auckland

land; 267 ccs., L C Gillespie & Sons, Auckland; **Sandarac**, 30 bbls., J T Levy, Casablanca; 16 bbls., G Wills & Sons, Casablanca; 21 bbls., Order, Casablanca; 2 bbls., Order, Hamburg; **Tragacanth**, 8 ccs., Order, Hamburg; 10 ccs., W Mohrmann Inc., London; **Yacca**, 375 bgs., Baring Bros & Co., Port Adelaide; 225 bgs., Brown Bros & Co., Port Adelaide

IRON OXIDE—12 cks., E M & F Waldo, Liverpool; 65 cks., Reichard Coulston Inc., Liverpool; 19 ccs., J L Smith & Co., Liverpool; 10 ccs., Order, Liverpool; 200 bbls., C J Osborn Co., Malaga; 200 bbls., Smith Chemical & Color Co., Malaga; 100 bbls., F B Vandegrift & Co., Malaga; 30 bbls., Smith Chemical & Color Co., Lisbon

KINIDINE—2 ccs., W Van Doorn, Rotterdam

LIME—**Tertrate**, 44 bgs., C Pfizer & Co., Oran; 44 bgs., Royal Baking Powder Co., Oran; 1,000 bgs., C Pfizer & Co., Piraeus

LITHOPONE—1,100 ccs., Benjamin Moore & Co., Rotterdam; 40 cks., C J Osborn & Co., Rotterdam

LYCOPODIUM—4 ccs., Lo Curto & Funk, London

MAGNESITE—530 tons, Brown Bros & Co., Piraeus

MAGNESIUM—**Calcined**, 122 ccs., Schofield Donald Co., Newcastle; **Chloride**, 552 drs., Order, Hamburg

MINERAL WHITE—700 bgs., Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Hull

MONOCHLORACETATE DETHYLE—4 ccs., National City Bank, Havre

NAPHTHALENE—448 bgs., C B Richard & Co., London

OCHRE—50 bbls., Smith Chemical & Color Co., Marseilles; 100 bbls., Grace National Bank, Marseilles; 19 bbls., L H Butcher & Co., Marseilles; 68 bbls., Wishnick Tupper Co., Marseilles; 621 bbls., Reichard Coulston Inc., Marseilles; 67 bbls., Order, Marseilles

OILS—**Cod**, 200 bbls., J D Irwin Company, Hull; 20 bbls., R Badcock & Co., Hull; 190 cks., J D Irwin, St Johns; 100 brls., Bowring & Co., St Johns; 50 cks., R Badcock & Co., St Johns; 81 ccs., Cook & Swan Co., Halifax; 120 cks., J D Irwin, St Johns; **Codliver**, 125 brls., A F Roloson, Bergen; 100 brls., Burroughs Wellcome Co., Bergen; 913 brls., Order, Bergen; 31 brls., Mead Johnson & Co., St Johns; 127 brls., Mead Johnson & Co., St Johns; 150 ccs., Order, Oslo; 25 brls., G W Sheldon & Co., Bergen; 50 brls., Hans Hinrich Chem Corp., Bergen; 50 brls., O Wasboe, Bergen; 25 bbls., Paris Laboratory, Bergen; **Cotton**, 100 cks., Aspergen & Co., Havre; 579 bbls., Order, Hull; **Fusel**, 14 brls., De Mattia Chemical Co., New Westminster; **Haarlem**, 5 ccs., Kronfeld Saunders & Co., Rotterdam; **Linseed**, 100 brls., McDonagh & Sons, Rotterdam; **Olive**, 200 ccs., Cellas Inc., Genoa; 525 ccs., La Montagne Inc., Bordeaux; 1,000 ccs., F Romeo & Co., Leghorn; 340 ccs., G W Sheldon & Co., Leghorn; 235 ccs., F H Leggett & Co., Leghorn; 1,000 ccs., A Violi, Genoa; 570 ccs., S Pastene & Co., Genoa; 3,220 ccs., Order, Genoa; 1,010 ccs., Order, Leghorn; 100 drs., Lazard Frelles, Marseilles; 154 bbls., Order, Nide; 100 bbls., Irving Bank, Barcelona; 187 ccs., F H Leggett & Co., Malaga; 100 ccs., Pizzar & Larisa, Genoa; 200 ccs., Poleti & Co., Genoa; 100 ccs., R C Williams & Co., Inc., Genoa; 140 ccs., Von Bremen Asche Co., Genoa; 475 ccs., Strohmeyer & Arpe Co., Genoa; 200 ccs., B Bendin Inc., Genoa; 100 ccs., Parodi Erminio & Co., Genoa; 100 ccs., Order, Genoa; **Palm**, 783 drs., Niger Co., Matadi; 819,450 kilos, Niger, Matadi; 30 bbls., Order, Liverpool; **Peanut**, 31 ccs., Tuck Wah Hongkong; **Rape**, 200 bbls., Order, Hull; 10 drs., J C Francesconi & Co., Rotterdam; **Seal**, 204 tons, 65 ccs., Cook & Swan St Johns; **Sesame**, 375 drs., Order, Rotterdam; 37 drs., J C Francesconi & Co., Rotterdam; 65 drs., Pickfords Colonial Inc., Rotterdam; 68 drs., Order, Trieste; **Soya**, 150 bbls., Or-

CHEMICAL MARKETS

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der Hull; 25 drs., Order, Copenhagen; **Vegetable** 60 bbls., Order, Antwerp; 2,350 cs., Baltimore Trust Co., Marseilles

POTASSIUM SALTS—**Bicarbonate** 100 kgs., Lo Curto & Funk, Rotterdam; **Caustic**, 25 cs., Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, Hamburg; 15 cs., Merck & Co., Hamburg; 36 drs., W F George Chemical Co., Hamburg; **Muriate**, 450 bgs., Potash Importing Corp. of America, Hamburg; **Nitrate**, 500 bgs., G W Sheldon & Co., Bordeaux; 100 cks., Order, Hamburg; 1,016 bgs., Kuttroff Pickhardt & Co., Bordeaux; **Sulfate**, 5,100 bgs., Potash Importing Corp. of America, Hamburg

SALT—250 bgs., A Klipstein & Co., Bremen **SHELLAC**—1,400 bgs., International Banking Corp., Calcutta; 600 bgs., Chase National Bank, Calcutta; 50 bgs., Guaranty Trust Co., Calcutta; 1,508 bgs., Order, Calcutta; 160 cs., C F Gerlach, Rotterdam; **Button Lac**, 5 cs., International Banking Corp., Calcutta; **Seed Lac**, 550 bgs., International Banking Corp., Calcutta; 100 bgs., Seaboard National Bank, Calcutta; 100 bgs., British Bank of South America, Calcutta; 1,023 bgs., Order, Calcutta

SODIUM SALTS—**Acetate Anhydrous**, 96 drs., Grasselli Dyestuff Corp., Rotterdam; **Hydro-sulfite**, 25 kgs., Order, Liverpool; **Nitrate**, 2,600 bgs., W R Grace & Co., Calcutta, Colosso; 2,206 bgs., W R Grace & Co., Mejillones; 6,492 bgs., Wessel Duval & Co., Antofagasta; 65,937 bgs., Wessel Duval & Co., Iquique; 2,323 bgs., R W Grace & Co., Brevik; 4,036 bgs., Wessel Duval & Co., Antofagasta; 6,696 bgs., 9,419 bgs., Anglo South American Trust Co., Iquique; 4,974 bgs., 39 cks., R W Grace & Co., Brevik; 5,214 bgs., W R Grace & Co., Iquique; 10 cks., R W Grace & Co., Oslo; **Nitrite**, 19 cks., R W Grace & Co., Brevik; **Peroxide**, 20 cs., Cooper & Cooper, Havre; **Prussiate**, 36 cks., Order, Hamburg; **Silico Fluoride**, 109 cks., Order, Copenhagen; **Sulfate**, 100 cks., Order, Rotterdam; **Sulfide**, 50 drs., A Klipstein & Co., Rotterdam

SULPHUR—200 cks., Heemsoth Basse Co., Bordeaux

TALC—600 bgs., L A Salomon Bros., Bordeaux; 250 bgs., National City Bank, Genoa **TARTAR**—150 bgs., Royal Baking Powder Co., Bordeaux; 371 bgs., Royal Baking Powder Co., Oran; 162 bgs., C Pfizer & Co., Oran; 674 bgs., Royal Baking Powder Co., Marseilles; 851 bgs., C Pfizer & Co., Marseilles

VALONEA—1,719 bgs., Order, Trieste **WAX**—97 bgs., Bank of N Y & Trust Co., Santos; 21 bgs., National Bank of Commerce, Bordeaux; 20 cks., Order, Tampico; 10 bgs., Order, Hamburg; 40 bgs., C W Jacob & Allison, Lisbon; **Bees**, 34 bgs., American Trading Co., Rio de Janeiro; 18 bbls., D Steengrafe, Rio de Janeiro; 20 bgs., National Bank of Commerce, Alexandria; 3 bgs., D Steengrafe, Mayaguez; 13 pgs., D Steengrafe, Ponce; 27 cs., 21 bgs., Order, Danzig; 57 bbls., Arkell & Douglas, London; 35 bgs., W R Grace & Co., Valparaiso; 24 bgs., W R Grace & Co., Talcáhuano; **Mineral**, 40 bgs., Schliemann Co., Inc., Hamburg; **Praffin**, 1,600 bgs., Asiatic Petroleum Co., Balikpapan; 752 bgs., Asiatic Petroleum Co., London

WHITING—200 bgs., E L Bullock & Sons, Havre; 1,000 bgs., Hammil & Gillespie, Havre; 1,500 cs., L Scott Libby Corp., Havre; 335 bgs., 22 cks., Coupey Fils, Havre; 500 bgs., E L Bullock & Sons, Havre; 1,200 bgs., C B Chrystal & Co., Havre; 2,000 bgs., Hammil & Gillespie, Havre; 2,000 bgs., Stanley Doggett Inc., Antwerp

WOODFLOUR—2,400 bgs., B L Soberski, Oslo; 1,069 bgs., Innis Speiden & Co., Gothenburg; 800 bgs., A Kramer & Co., Rotterdam; 400 bgs., Corn Exchange Bank, Stavanger

WOOD TAR—300 bbls., Atlantic White Sea & Baltic Co., Danzig

ZINC—**Oxide**, 90 bbls., Reichard Coulston Inc., Antwerp; **White**, 25 bbls., E M & F Waldo, Inc., Rotterdam

IMPORTS AT BALTIMORE

August 19 to 26 inclusive

CLAY—**Raw**, 414 casks, F H Shallus Co., Bremen

CHEMICALS—450 bags, 80,789 lbs., F H Shallus Co., Washington Maru, Hamburg; 1 cse., Baltimore & Ohio railroad, Washington Maru, Hamburg

CRYOLITH—100 bags, 3,333 lbs., F H Shallus Co., Washington Maru, Hamburg

GLYCERIN—**Dynamite**, 26 drums, 25,891 lbs., William H Massen, Washington Maru, Hamburg

FERRO—**Phosphate**, 550 cases, 289,357 lbs., William H Muller & Co., Inc., New York

FLUOR SPAR—1,123,474 lbs., Bethlehem Steel Corp., Washington, Maru, Hamburg; 886,000 lbs., Samuel Shapiro & Co., Hameln, Bremen; 205 tons, Shimier & Co., Inc., Manchester Shipper, Manchester

GELATIN—30 bags, 4,620 lbs., Levy & Sons, Hog Island, Marseilles; 15 bags, 2,310 lbs., Order, Hog Island, Marseilles; **Glycerine**, 28 drums, 34,962 lbs., Baltimore Trust Co., Washington Maru, Hamburg

MAGNESIUM—**Chloride**, 31 drums, 12,230 lbs., F H Shallus Co., Washington Maru, Hamburg

MOLASSES—1,300,000 gals., Cuba Distilling Co., Carrabulle, Port Tarafa

OIL—**Palm Kernel**, 125 bbls., F H Shallus Co., Barbadian Liverpool; **Vegetable**, 300 cases, 29,291 lbs., Pompeian-Romanza Co., Hog Island, Marseilles

ORE—**Iron**, 7,700 tons, Bethlehem Steel Corp., Pengreep, Daiguri; 11,600 tons, Bethlehem Steel Corp., Firmore, Cruz Grande; **Manganese**, 7,181 tons, E J Lavino & Co., New Toronto Secondi; 7,100 tons, United States Steel Products Co., Howick Hall, Rio de Janeiro, 1,000 tons, Carnegie Steel Co., Karroo, Calcutta; 7,712 tons, Bethlehem Steel Corp., Romera, Poti

POTASH—93 casks, 71,933 lbs., F H Shallus Co., Washington Maru, Hamburg; **Carbonate**, 265 bbls., 234,894 lbs., William H Massen, Washington Maru, Hamburg; **Caustic**, 90 drums, 65,932 lbs., F H Shallus Co., Washington Maru, Hamburg; **Manure Salt**, 20% 305,213 lbs., F H Shallus Co., Washington Maru, Hamburg; **Muriate**, 500 bags, 100,474 pounds, F H Shallus Company, Washington Potash Importing Corp., Washington Maru, Hamburg; 10,000 bags, 2,009,480 lbs., F H Shallus Co., Washington Maru, Hamburg; **Sulphate**, 500 bags, 106,474 lbs., F H Shallus Co., Washington Maru, Hamburg; 2,000 bgs., 401,896 lbs., Potash Importing Corp., Washington Maru, Hamburg; 500 bags, 100,474 lbs., Potash Importing Corp., Washington Maru, Hamburg

PYRIDINE—5 drums, 4,932 lbs., H E Rosenthal, Washington Maru, Hamburg

PYRITES—7,454 tons, Davison Chemical Co., Operosita, Huelva

SILICO—**Fluor Magnesium**, 167 casks, 61,356 lbs., F H Shallus Co., Washington Maru, Hamburg

STEARITE—14 bbls., 7,773 lbs., F H Shallus Co., Hog Island, Leghorn

IMPORTS AT PHILADELPHIA

Aug. 11 to 18

ACID—**Cresylic**, 28 drums, Order, Manchester; 25 drums, Order, Glasgow

AMMONIUM—**Carbonate**, 22 casks, Harshaw Fuller & Goodwin, Manchester; **Chloride**, 120 casks, Harshaw, Fuller & Goodwin, Rotterdam; **Muriate**, 25 casks, Order, Rotterdam

ARSENIC—100 drums, Chase Nat Bank, Hamburg

BARIUM—**Carbonate**, 500 bags, Harshaw Fuller & Goodwin, Rotterdam

BAUXITE—2,319 tons, Republic Mining & Mig Co., Georgetown

CELLULOSE—130 bales, J Anderson Co., Rotterdam

CHALK—**Crude**, 3,860 tons, Brown Bros. Co., London

CHEMICALS—728 casks, Order, Antwerp; 80 balloons, Roessler & Hasslacher Chem Co., Rotterdam; 209 bags, Order, Rotterdam; 9 casks, Order, Rotterdam; 4 cs., Order, Hamburg; 10 crates, Order, Hamburg; 4 bbls., Order, Hamburg; 10 casks, Order, Hamburg; 331 drums, Order, London; 550 bags, Brown Bros Co., Glasgow

CHLORIDE—**Magnesium**, 921 drums, Nat Bk of Commerce, Hamburg

CLAY—50 casks, Brown Bros Co., Rotterdam; 200 tons, United Clay Mines Corp., Rotterdam; 200 tons, J W Hampton, Jr., Bristol

EPSOM SALTS—700 casks, Order, Hamburg

FLUOR SPAR—7 tons, 17 cwt., W R Grace Co., Manchester; 160 tons, 6 cwt., W R Grace Co., Manchester

GLYCERIN—60 drums, Order, Rotterdam; 20 casks, Order, Rotterdam; **Crude**, 40 drums, Order, Rotterdam; **Dynamite**, 130 drums, Order, Rotterdam; 160 casks, Hercules Powder Co., Rotterdam

GYPSUM ROCK—3,805 tons, Penna Gypsum Co., Inganish

LIME—**Chlorinated**, 45 cases, H Kohnstamm, Liverpool

MAGNESITE—104 bbls., Brown Bros & Co., Rotterdam

MANGANESE—1 case, W T Roach, Rotterdam

METAL—**Cobalt**, 1 case, Order, Hamburg

MOLASSES—**Blackstrap**, 613,185 gals., North American Trading & Import Co., Havana

OIL—**Leather**, 1 cask, O G Hempstead & Son, Rotterdam; **Linseed**, 50 bbls., Order, Rotterdam; **Palm**, 122 bbls., Wm Porter Co., Rotterdam; 145 casks, Africa & East Tr Co., Hamburg; 51 casks, Frank, Fourth St Bk., Liverpool; **Peanut**, 30 cases, Wah Tuck, Hong Kong; **Soy Bean**, 40 bbls., Irving R Boddy, Rotterdam

ORE—**Chrome**, 5,000 tons, E J Lavino Co., Beira; **Iron**, 8,157 tons, Sota & Azur, Sakondi; **Manganese**, 1,186 sacks, E J Lavino Co., Ponce; 2,371 tons, 18 cwt., 2 grs., E J Lavino Co., Sakondi; **Pyrites**, 7,623 tons, Pyrites Co., Huelva

OXIDE—**Iron**, 42 casks, J A McNulty, Manchester; 31 casks, Order, Manchester; **Zinc**, 150 bbls., Brown Bros Co., Antwerp

POTASH—**Chloride**, 100 casks, Harshaw, Fuller & Goodwin, Rotterdam; **Caustic**, 40 drums, Order, Hamburg; **Muriate**, 2,000 bags, Potash Importing Co., Hamburg; **Yellow Prussiate**, 6 casks, C Tennant & Sons Co., Rotterdam; **Sulphate**, 300 bags, Order, Hamburg

PYRIDINE—7 bbls., Order, Hamburg; 17 drms, Order, Hamburg

SALT—**Wurtemburg**, Chas Kurz & Co., Rotterdam

SELENIUM—5 cases, Harshaw, Fuller & Goodwin, Hamburg

SODIUM—**Perchlorate**, 50 casks, Order, Rotterdam; **Phosphate**, 39 casks, Order, Rotterdam; **Prussiate**, 23 drums, C Tennant & Sons Co., Rotterdam; **Sulphide**, 150 drums, Order, Rotterdam

TAR—**Polish Pine**, 200 bbls., Order, Hamburg

WHITING—1,104 bags, Order, Havre

Aug. 18 to 25

ACID—**Citric**, 170 casks, Order, Palermo

BAUXITE—\$29,000 kilos, Blk of America, Rotterdam

BONE MEAL—10,090 bags, Ralli Bros., Karachi

BONES—298 bags, Hafleigh & Co., Liverpool

BONES—**Cuttlefish**, 15 bbls., Order, Bordeaux

RROMIDE—**Ethyline**, 38 drums, Order, Rotterdam

CARBIDE—**Silicon**, 41 bags, Truempy Faesy & Besthoff, Genoa

CHALK—1,500 bags, Order, Antwerp

CHEMICALS—1 case, F I DuPont de Nemours Co., London; 25 casks, Order, Rotterdam; 4 casks, Order, Rotterdam; 5 drums, Order, Hamburg

CHROME—**Ore**, 3,700 tons, E J Lavino Co., Beira

CLAY—10 bags, Refinery Prods., Ltd., Antwerp

COPAL—100 bags, Brown Bros Co., Antwerp; 410 bags, J H Faunce Inc., Liverpool; 400 bgs., Brown Bros Co., Antwerp

EPSOM SALTS—170 bbls., Order, Hamburg

FERRO TUNGSTEN—13 drs., Lavino Shipping Co., Leith

FISH GUANO—498 bags, Order, Hull

FLUOR SPAR—231 tons, 19 cwt., Order, Middleborough

FULLERS EARTH—350 bags, L A Salomon & Bro., London

GLUE—60 bales, Order, Bordeaux

GLYCERIN—40 drums, Order, Antwerp; 50 drums, Order, Antwerp; 70 drums, Order, Marseilles; 90 drums, Order, St Nazaire; 230 drums, Order, Antwerp; **Crude**, 50 drums, Order, Antwerp; 100 drums, Order, London; 60 drums, Order, Leith; 70 drums, Order, Antwerp; 40 drums, Order, Rotterdam; **Raw**, 20 drums, Order, Bordeaux

GYPSUM—10 casks, Order, Bremen

IRON—**Ore**, 5,537,000 kilos, Order, Benisaf: Oxide, 35 casks, Order, Liverpool

LITHOPONE—48 casks, Eclipse Diamond Co., Antwerp

MOLASSES—**Blackstrap**, 201,2841 gals., North American Trading & Importing Co., Havana

MYROBALANS—1,600 bags, Stand Bk of So Africa, Bombay
NAPHTHALENE—Raw, 17 bags, O S Hempstead & Son, Rotterdam
CIL—Corn, 29 bbls., Order, Liverpool; Olive, 250 cases, Kurtz Bros., Genoa; 500 cases, Order, Leghorn; Olive Sulfur, 100 bbls., Brown Bros Co., Palermo; 100 bbls., Traders' Nat Bank; 500 bbls., Order, Milazzo; Palm, 62 cases, African & Eastern Trading Co., Hamburg; Sunflower, 418 bbls., Wm H Perter Co., Hull
ORE—Pyrites, 6,097 tons, Pyrites Co., Huelva
POTASH—16 casks, Frank Fourth St Nat Bk., Bremen; 5 casks, Order, Bremen; Caustic, 71 drums, Brown Bros Co., Rotterdam; Muriate 3,500 bags, Soc Comm des Pot d'Alsace, Antwerp; Nitrate, 200 bags, Harshaw, Fuller & Goodwin; Sylvanite, 3,500 kilos, Soc Comm des Pot d'Alsace, Antwerp
SEEDS—17 bags, McIlvaine Bros., Bremen; 3 cases, McIlvaine Bros., Bremen; Clover, 25 bags, Order, Hamburg; Rape, 150 bags, Order, Rotterdam
SODIUM—Nitrate, 133,545 bags, E I DuPont de Nemours Co., Antofagasta; Phosphate, 19 bbls., Order, Antwerp; 34 bbls., Order, Antwerp; Sulphite, 120 drums, Order, Antwerp; 152 drums, Order, Rotterdam
SUMAC—350 bags, Order, Palermo; Leaves, 88 bales, Order, Palermo
TALC—250 bags, Order, Bordeaux
ULTRAMARINE BLUE—10 bbls., Order, Antwerp
WITHERITE—206 tons, 19 cwt., Order, Middleborough
WOODPULP—930 bales, Bulkley, Dunton Co., Bremen
ZINC—Oxide, 100 bbls., Phillip Bros., Antwerp

IMPORTS AT NEW ORLEANS

Aug. 13 to 20

BAUXITE—2,403 tons, Republic Mining Co., Paramaribo; 2,126 tons, Republic Mining Co., Georgetown
BENZINE—9,459 tons, Order, Curacao
CHEMICALS—250 bags, Rotterdam
FULLERS EARTH—3,099 bags, Order, Hull
GUM—Chicle, 3 bags, Order, Rotterdam
IRON—Oxide, 455 bbls., Order, Barcelona
OIL—Sesame, 125 drums, Order, Bremen; Olive, 480 cases, Genoa; 79 cases, Order, Barcelona
PEATMULL—10 bales, Order, Bremen
POTASH MURIATE—1,300 bags, Order, Havre
SPIEGELSEN—220 tons, Order, London
WAX—7 sacks, Order, Rotterdam

IMPORTS AT BOSTON

Aug. 14 to 21

CASEIN—315 sacks, Lee Higginson Co., London; 984 bags, Order, London; 435 bags, Brown Bros & Co., Buenos Aires; 417 bags, First Nat Bank, Buenos Aires
CHALK—1,200 bags, E L Bullock & Sons, Rotterdam; 1,418 bags, Order, Rotterdam; 300 tons, Order, London
COLOR—Aniline, 4 kegs, Dyestuffs Corp. of America, Liverpool; 5 cs., Dyestuffs Corp. of America, Liverpool; 1 cask, Dyestuffs Corp. of America, Liverpool
MOLASSES—2,234 bbls., Boston Molasses Co., Barbados
OIL—Cod, 30 bbls., J S Bent & Co., Liverpool; 75 csks., F W Damon, Liverpool, 1 bbl., J A Rice, Yarmouth; 52 bbls., J S Bent & Co., St Johns; 26 bbls., Maiden Wild Corp., St Johns; Palm, 279, csks., African & Eastern Trading Co., Africa; 320 csks., Niger Co., Inc., Africa
SELLAC—50 bags, Rogers Pyatt Shellac Co., Calcutta
SODIUM—Bisulphite, 25 drums, I M Sabin Co., Rotterdam; Nitrate, 102,325 bags, W R Grace & Co., Chili
TRAGASOL—200 bbls., J P Marston & Co., Liverpool
WOOLGREASE—10 bbls., Essex Chemical Co., Hull

Aug. 7 to 14

CASEIN—384 bags, First Nat Bank, Buenos Aires; 917 bags, Lee Higginson Co., Buenos Aires
CHALK—400 bags, J H Nicholas & Co., Rotterdam; 200 bags, Bullock & Sons, Rotterdam; 2,800 bags, Order, Rotterdam; 71 csks., Order, Hamburg
EPSOM SALTS—150 bags, Order, Hamburg

EXTRACT—Quebracho, 1,030 bags, Leon Monier & Co., Buenos Aires
GLAUBER SALTS—230 bags, Order, Hamburg; 500 bags, Monmouth Chemical Corp., Rotterdam
CLUE—224 bags, Stone & Downer, Liverpool
IRON-OXIDE, 20 casks, E L Bullock & Sons, Liverpool
MOLASSES—450,000 gals., Boston Mclasses Co., Porto Rico
OIL-Cod, 12 bbls., C W Geiler, Yarmouth; Cod Liver, 60 bbls., Asia Drug Co., Rotterdam; 130 bbls., United Drug Co., Rotterdam; 25 bbls., M F Foley Co., Rotterdam; 500 bbls., Maiden Wild Corp., Rotterdam; 25 casks, C W Geiler, Rotterdam
CREOSOTE—100 drums, Oréer, Rotterdam
PHOSPHATE—1,000 bags, M M Duche & Sons, Rotterdam
POTASH—Caustic, 50 drums, Superfos Co., Hamburg
SAL AMMONIAC—81 casks, American Express Co., Liverpool
SODIUM-Chloride, 500 bbls., Seaboard Nat Bank, Hamburg
WOOLGREASE—60 bbls., F W Damon, Liverpool
ZINC AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—16 casks, Int Acceptance Bank, Rotterdam
ZINC OXIDE—35 bbls., Philipp Bros., Antwerp

IMPORTS AT SAN FRANCISCO

Aug. 14 to 21

ALBUMEN—600 tons, S S Marshall, Shanghai
ANTIMONY—Regulus, 250 cases, H M Newhall & Co., Shanghai
CHLORIDE—76 drums, Order, Antwerp
COPRA—100 tons, Crocker First National Bk., Singapore; 150 tons, Order, Singapore; 750 sacks, Order, Suva; 967 bags, Burns Philp Co., Pago Pago; 2,554,749 lbs., Kidder Peabody Acceptance Corp., Zamboanga; 457,370 lbs., Order, Zamboanga; 41,893,659 lbs., El Dorado Oil Works, Zamboanga; 500,451 lbs., Iloilo; 2,97,196 lbs., El Dorado Oil Works, Legaspi; 392,924 lbs., El Dorado Oil Works, Honduaga; 420,299 lbs., Kidder Peabody Acceptance Corp., Honduaga; 487,805 lbs., El Dorado Oil Works, Siain; 1,684,955 lbs., Kidder Peabody Acceptance Corp., Siain; 2,700 tons, Pacific National Bank, Singapore; 432,34 tons, S L Jones & Co., Singapore; 429,93 tons, Sullivan & Co., Manila

GUMS—60 cases, Italian American Bank, Singapore; Copal, 70 bags, C L Gillespie & Co., Singapore; 42 bags, Standard Bank of South Africa, Singapore; Damar, 10 cases, Standard Bank of South Africa, Singapore
KAPOK—108 bales, Simon Mattress Co., Samarang
OILS-Codliver, 50 barrels, Order, Bergen Wood, 585 tons, Order, Shanghai
TAPIOCA—375 bags, H M Newhall & Co., Penang
TALLOW—250 bags, Mitsui & Co., Hankow

Aug. 7 to 14

BONEMEAL—6,533 bags, Order, Hamburg
BONES—660 bags, Order, Buenos Aires
CHEMICALS—79 bbls., Order, Hamburg; 10' casks, Braun, Knecht, Heimann, Hamburg; 135 casks, Bank of California, N A, Hamburg
COD LIVER MEAL—100 bags, East Asiatic Co., Hamburg
COPRA—911 bags, O'Connor, Harrison & Co., Papete; 3,026 bags, Williams, Dimond & Co., Papete; 2,115 bags, Order, Papete
DRIED BLOOD—1,374 bags, Swift & Co., Buenos Aires; 3,958 bags, Order, Buenos Aires; 1,589 bags, Order, Montevideo
EPSOM SALTS—300 bags, Bank of California, N A, Hamburg
FERTILIZER—3,000 bags, Swift & Co., Buenos Aires
GLUE BONES—4,464 tons, Order, Montevideo
LINSFED—312 bags, Order, Buenos Aires
OIL—Codliver, 50 bbls., Wilbur Ellis Co., Hamburg; Olive, 50 cases, Theodore H Davis, Bordeaux
PHOSPHATE—254 bags, Order, Antwerp
TANKAGE—3,959 bags, Order, Buenos Aires
TAR—50 drums, Pacific National Bank, Hamburg
VEGETABLE TALLOW—500 packages, Mitsui & Co., Ltd., Hankow

DU PONT STOCK VALUE

"So much is heard of duPont, the company with one share of General Motors stock in its treasury behind every one of its own shares, that sometimes no thought is given to E. I. duPont de Nemours Co., an industrial company with few rivals for magnitude of products and manufacturing activities," says "Wall Street Journal."

"At \$300, duPont stock represents \$200 General Motors and \$100 duPont equity. In the first six months of 1926, duPont earned \$14.51, of which \$8.50 came from General Motors dividends and \$6.01 from other investments and operating profits. This indicates earnings at the rate of \$12 annually on an industrial stock selling at \$100."

"DuPont manufactures acids and heavy chemicals, Duco finish, bronze powders, ether, collodion, household cement, nitrocellulose lacquers and enamels, leather solutions, solvents, dyestuffs, rubber accelerators, seed disinfectants, agricultural and industrial explosives, fabrikoid, rubber-coated cloth, rubber novelties, Tontine shade cloth and Ventube for mine ventilation, colors and Lithopone, paints and varnishes, sporting and military powders, cellophane for sanitary wrapping of packages, ammonia and allied products, motion picture film, rayon, pyratin, toys, hair ornaments and ethyl alcohol."

ALLIED CHEMICAL STOCK

"Probably no stock on the entire list has been the subject of so many rumors in the last two years as Allied Chemical says 'Wall Street Journal.' Prior to practically every dividend meeting, there have been reports that the rate of dividend would be increased from \$4 a share per annum to at least \$6 a share, and on every occasion only the regular distribution was order paid. Despite this disappointment, the stock continued to be well taken and has moved upward quite steadily in step with some of the leaders. A new rumor was circulated freely on Saturday, namely, that the directors would probably consider a two for one split-up in the shares, with at least the continuation of the \$4 a share annual rate on the new stock. Many were inclined to expect some such development in the future, but no one was willing to predict when this action would be taken."

Arsenic production from Canadian ores during 1925 amounted to 3,434,137 pounds, as compared with 4,621,567 in 1924.



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French Patents: Send one franc to Minister of Com-

Application date is given with each patent.

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1,596,051—**Feeding Mechanism for Mills.** Erwin Kramer, Berlin Nov. 3, 1925.

1,596,070—**Carbon Black Process.** Walter O. Snelling, Allentown, Pa. April 23, 1925.

1,596,100—**Scouring Wool and Other Fibers and Fabrics.** Robert Silver Hiltner, Denver. June 22, 1922.

1,596,119-120—**Calcium Cyanogen Compounds, Process.** Robert W. Poindexter, Jr., Los Angeles, assignor. California Cyanide Co., Inc., New York. Feb. 18, 1926.

1,596,218—**Products From Species of Ilex and Process.** George F. Mitchell, Washington Jan. 30, 1924.

1,596,218—**Briquette and Process.** Srinivas Ram Wagel, New York, assignor. The Lehigh Coal & Navigation Co. Nov. 8, 1924.

1,596,227—**Waterproof Joint Between Sheet Metal Tanks.** Edwin Arnold, Chicago, assignor. Cil Products Appliance Co., Maywood, Ill. Jan. 9, 1924.

1,596,232—**Surfacing Material and Process.** James Edgar Black, Kansas City, Mo., assignor. Bitumenized Road Co. May 8, 1925.

1,596,279—**Fresh Yeast Lasting, Process.** Ludoff J. J. Lindemann, Altona-Bahrenfeld, Germany, assignor. Thomas Percival Hodge, Park Ridge, Ill. Sept. 15, 1924.

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1,596,337—**Liquid Level Indicator.** George Constantinesco, Weybridge, England. Feb. 7, 1922.

1,596,363—**Oxide Pigments Manufacture.** John R. MacMillan, La Salle, assignor, by mesne assignments, Niagara Pigment Corp., Niagara Falls, N. Y. Aug. 27, 1925.

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1,596,502—**Open Fire Kiln.** Paul A. Meehan, Cleveland, assignor. American Dressler Tunnel Kilns, Inc., County of Cuyahoga, O. Aug. 21, 1924.

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1,596,551—**Cattle Food Composition.** Philip R. Park, Buffalo, assignor. The Park & Pollard Co., Boston. May 4, 1925.

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Latest Issues Covering Chemical Products and Processes.

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German Patents: Send one mark to German Patent Office, Berlin, Germany. Draft on Berlin.

Photostatic Copies of foreign patents may be secured from U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

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1,596,660—**Petroleum Still.** Lemuel J. Husted, Los Angeles, assignor one half to, F. L. Rounsevell, Los Angeles. Mar. 4, 1920.

1,596,662—**Arsenate Manufacturing Process.** John D. Jenkins and Eugene F. Berger, Milwaukee, assignor, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co. Aug. 21, 1924.

1,596,671—**Fabric Impregnating Process and Apparatus.** Ernest Lionne, Needham Heights, Mass. Aug. 6, 1921.

1,596,729—**Gaseous Fuel.** John Harris, Cleveland. Dec. 6, 1923.

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1,595,416—**Paper, containing calcium and magnesium carbonates.** Harold R. Rafsky, Lawrence, Mass. April 3, 1922.

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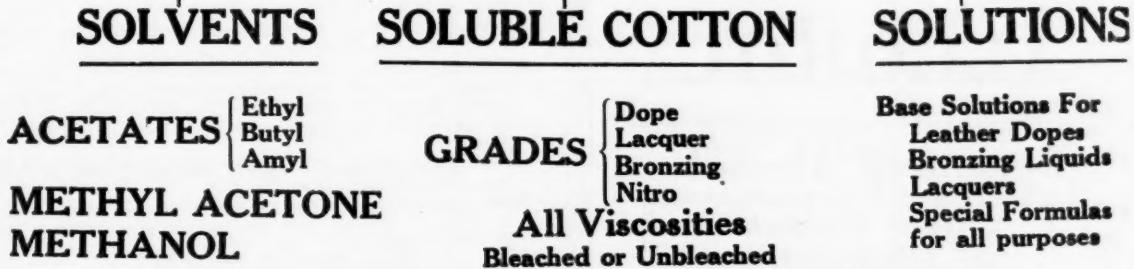
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1,595,682 3—Extracting Vapors from Gaseous Mixtures. George G. Oberfell, Tulsa, Okla. and George A. Burrell, Pittsburgh, assignors, Gasoline Recovery Corp. May 20, 1919 and June 18, 1920.

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251,932—Alkali Arsenates, Antimonates and Stannates. J. A. Lahay, assignor, Vulcan Detinning Co., Sewaren, N. J. Oct. 9, 1925.

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251,993—Finishing Liquid for Fibrous Materials. Raduner & Co., A. G., Horn, Switzerland. May 4, 1926.

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252,200—Drying and Grinding Materials, Apparatus. Rheinische Maschinenfabrik, Neuss an Rhine, Germany. May 17, 1925.

252,258—Bituminous Emulsions and Sulphonating Oils, etc. H. W. Hutton, and C. W. Fulton, Glasgow, Scotland. Feb. 23, 1925.

252,260—Bituminous Emulsions. G. S. Hay, London. Feb. 24, 1925.

252,262—Titanium Pigments. J. Blumenfeld, London, and M. Mayer, Karlsbad, Czechoslovakia. Nov. 28, 1924.

252,271—Separating Dust From Gases. Chance & Hunt, and W. A. S. Calder, Birmingham, England. Feb. 24, 1925.

252,304—Recovering Alkali Metal Compounds from liquors containing organic matter. L. N. Taylor, London. Dec. 22, 1925.

252,308—Cracking Hydrocarbons. H. Wolf, Bad Homburg vor der Hohe, Germany. July 6, 1925.

252,313—Rotary Strainers. R. S. Clark, assignor, Bird Machine Co., South Walpole, Mass. Nov. 2, 1925.

252,320—Electrolytic Apparatus. H. C. Harrison, Lockport, N. Y. Jan. 5, 1926.

252,303—Solvents for Lac, Varnishes, Resins, Cellulose Esters, Etc. Chemische Fabriken vorm. Weiler-ter Meer, Uerdingen, Neiderrhein, assignor, I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G., Frankfort. Dec. 21, 1925.

252,210—Glass in the Manufacture of Cements and Mortars. O. Lindemann, Cologne. May 18, 1926.

252,211—Splitting Fats. G. Petroff, Moscow. May 18, 1926.

252,212—Sulpho Fatty Aromatic Acids. G. Petroff, Moscow. May 18, 1926.

252,213—Puncture Closing Compositions. F. Sarnighausen, Hamburg. May 18, 1926.

252,218—Liquid Level Indicator. A. L. Rosemund, Paterson, N. J. Jan. 20, 1925.

252,240—Dyeing Cellulose Esters. C. M. Barnard and British Alizarine Co., Manchester, England. Nov. 15, 1924.

252,250—Roofing Material from coated sheet metal. H. Wilson-Hughes, Richmond, Surrey, England. Feb. 20, 1925.

252,277—Oxidizing Oils, etc. W. B. D. Penniman, Baltimore. March 2, 1926.

252,328—Cellulose Ester and Ether Solutions. Farwerke vorm. Meister, Lucius & Brüning, Hoechst, assignor, I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G., Frankfort. March 8, 1926.

252,331—Revolving Drum and Loose Internal Edge Runners, in grinding and crushing machinery. C. B. Strachan, Mascot, assignor, Strachan Tube Mill Co., Knoxville, Tenn. March 29, 1926.

TRENCH PAINTS
Issued July 15, 1926

611,158—Insecticidal Fertilizer. Mme. Vioux nee V. Desormaux, Lyon, France. Sept. 14, 1925.

611,199—Drying Liquid Materials of Various Sorts, Process and Apparatus. F. H. Douthitt. Jan. 28, 1926.

611,003—Textile Product from Rubber Waste. Lobositzer A. G. zur Erzeugung Vegetabilischer Oele Lobositz and O. Slansky. Feb. 2, 1926.

611,204—Mixer for concretes, mortars, ceramic products or other earthy and mineral materials. Gebrüder Eirich. Feb. 2, 1926.

611,095—Tartaric Acid Salts from by-products obtained in wine making. W. E. Klaversteijn. Feb. 13, 1926.

611,095—Glucine from salts with metals. L. Petit-Devaucelle. May 20, 1925.

611,139—Metallic Compounds and their use in the manufacture of ammonia. E. Tilche. May 27, 1925.

611,141—Sulphur Photochloride, Process. E. Terlinck. May 27, 1925.

611,004—New Coloring Matters. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G. Feb. 2, 1926.

611,017—Quantitative Halogenation of Perylene and other compounds derived from the condensation of aromatic substances. Compagnie Nationale de Matières Colorantes et Manufacture de Produits Chimique du Nord Reunies Etablissements Kuhlmann. Feb. 12, 1926.

611,082—Enamelling Machine. Société Française des Fers Emailles. May 19, 1925.

30,892—585,152—Improvements in the Manufacture of Explosives. Mexico Ltd., Aug. 19, 1925.

611,078—Neutralizing Oils and Fatty Matters. Etablissements Rocco Tassy et de Roux. May 19, 1925.

611,092—Extracting Motor Fuel of analogous composition as gasoline. A. J. Febvre-Longeray. May 20, 1925.

611,013—Separating Ingredients of Emulsions. Bataafsche Petroleum Maatschappij and J. H. C. de Brey. Feb. 12, 1926.

611,203—Pressure Filters. J. McCaskell. Feb. 1, 1926.

611,230—Improvements in Machines for Separating Liquids from Finely Divided Solids. J. W. Wickes. Feb. 12, 1926.

611,149—Dyeing Cork. P. Marical. May 23, 1925.
 611,165—Treating Hot Substances which have attained a minimum temperature and must remain in absence of air. J. Sommermeier. Dec. 3, 1925.

FRENCH PATENTS
 Issued July 22, 1926

611,288—Alkali Cellulose Press. Maschinenfabrik M. Hauser. Feb. 16, 1926.
 611,391—Improvement in Pulverizers. Raymond Bros. Impact Pulverizer Co. Feb. 19, 1926.
 611,301—Boro-Silicate Glass, and Process. A. Sidler. Feb. 17, 1926.
 611,271—Urea Condensation Products With Formaldehyde and condensation products with urea derivatives. Societe pour l'Industrie Chimique a Bale. Feb. 16, 1926.
 611,417—Improvements in Synthetic Ammonia Process. Societe Chimique de la Grande Paroisse. Azote et Produits Chimiques. June 2, 1925.
 611,457—Glucine Manufacture by means of fluorides or hydro-fluoric acid. Mme. Leonard nee O. Bouille. June 9, 1925.
 611,472—Titanium Oxide Process. Fabriques de Produits Chimiques de Thann et de Muhlhouse. June 11, 1925.
 611,406—Purification of Oils. A. Chanard. May 30, 1925.
 30,906 Addition to 594,818—Hydrocarbon Cracking Process. Sinclair Refining Co. Aug. 27, 1925.
 611,405—Rubber Devulcanizing Process and Apparatus. E. E. Royer. May 30, 1925.
 611,273—Improvements in Air Filter. National Air Filter Co. Feb. 16, 1926.
 611,316—Separation of Difficultly Condensable Constituents of Gaseous Mixtures, Apparatus for. Ges. fuer Linde's Eismaschinen A. G. Feb. 17, 1926.
 611,445—Solvent Recovery Process. J. H. Bregeat. June 8, 1925.
 611,243—Impermeable and Cohesive Glue for pasteboard and other industries. V. Antoine. Feb. 15, 1926.
 611,401—Artificial Leather Process. R. Clavel. May 30, 1925.
 611,264—Impregnating Porous Surfaces, Process for. Bakelite G. m. b. H. Feb. 15, 1926.

GERMAN PATENTS
 Issued July 22, 1926

429,099—Rotary Drum. Harald Nielsen, London, and Bryan Laing. Hatfield, England. Oct. 14, 1923.
 407,835—Filtering Surface. Oskar Linker. Leipzig-Gohlis and Curt Kramer. Hartmannsdorf, Zwickau, Germany. Nov. 11, 1922.
 429,040—Oxygen Apparatus. Societe Anonyme "Le Salvoxy." Le Bourget, France. Sept. 20, 1925.
 428,983—Continuous Sulphur Production I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G., Frankfurt, Germany. July 3, 1925.
 429,042—Secondary Bases of the Naphthalene Series. Dr. Hans Kupf. Basle, Switzerland. June 28, 1924.
 429,102—Catalytic Production of Primary Aromatic Amines, Process. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G., Frankfurt, Germany. Aug. 29, 1924.
 429,043—Resinous Condensation Products from Phenols and Formaldehyde. Kunsthafzalrik Regal & Co., Dr. Jan Novak and Jaromir Kostal, Brunn, Tschchoslovakia. Feb. 8, 1924.
 428,935—Liquid Transporting Devices. Schiff & Stern, Leipzig Feb. 2, 1924.
 429,052—Oil Splitting Apparatus. Universal Oil Products Co. Chicago. March 16, 1921.
 429,033—Articles from Solid But Soluble and Fusible Phenol Formaldehyde Condensation Products of the resol class. Carl Kulas, Leipzig and Curt Pauling, Leipzig-Lindenau, Germany. Dec. 25, 1921.
 429,060—Improving Rubber Articles or Binding of Rubber by Means of Cold Vulcanization. Weldox Ltd., London. Feb. 6, 1924.
 429,015—Improvement in Colloid Mill. Maschinenbau-Anstalt Humboldt, Cologne, Germany. July 27, 1921.
 429,016—Fine Wet Grinding of Solids Apparatus. Maschinenbau-Anstalt Humboldt, Cologne, Germany. Jan. 5, 1922.
 429,036—Gas Impermeable Materials. Emil Brett, Berlin-Tempelhof, Germany. Nov. 6, 1920.
 611,342—Horny Matters from Albuminoids. Process. Deutsche Kunsthorn G. m. b. H. Feb. 18, 1926.
 429,097—Washing Machine. Ernst Mollerus, Barmen, Germany. Oct. 28, 1924.
 407,835—Filtering Medium. Oskar Linker, Leipzig.

GERMAN PATENTS
 Issued July 29, 1926

429,168—Impregnating Liquid with Gas. Apparatus. The Grasselli Chemical Co. Cleveland. Sept. 25, 1925.
 429,169—Purifying Barium Silicates. Camille Deguide, Enghien, Seine et Oise, France. April 9, 1925.
 429,170—Artificial Gems from Molten Aluminum Oxide. Siemens-Schuckertwerke G. m. b. H., Berlin-Siemensstadt. July 10, 1924.

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Woolworth Building, New York City

429,272—Fatty-Acid Containing Substances. A. Riebeck'sche Montanwerke A. G., Halle, a. S., Germany. Oct. 12, 1921.
429,289—Cooling Process. The Silica Gel Corp., Baltimore. Nov. 19, 1924.
429,152—Evaporating Bottle for Liquid Oxygen. Theodore Kautny, Duesseldorf-Grafenberg, Germany. Sept. 22, 1922.
429,179—Tanning Agents, Process. I. G. Farbenindustrie A. G., Frankfurt. Feb. 12, 1924.
429,180—Tanning Agents, Process. I. and M. B. Hutchings Ltd, Liverpool and James Alexander Shepherd, Chester, England. March 6, 1924.
429,346—Water Bath. Rudolf Werringloer, Gelsenkirchen, Germany. Feb. 10, 1924.
429,347—Wood Substitute from Sawdust. Wilhelmine Freudenberg geb. Soukuy, Helene Leo-Oldine Ehrmann geb. Freudenberg, Rudolf Franz Freudenberg, Redl Zipf, Ob-Oesterreich, and Wilhelmine Maria Rheinart, Vienna, Austria. Jan. 11, 1923.
429,351—Air Purifier. Deutsche Luftfilter-Baugesellschaft m. b. H., Berlin. March 6, 1925.
429,302—Foam Fire Extinguisher. Perkee A. G. fuer Schaumloschfahrten, Berlin. Oct. 27, 1923.

GERMAN LACQUER PATENTS

(Continued from page 688)

which process the ground is provided with a coating which is made from a mixture of celluloid or celluloid substitutes and those esters of the phenols that are liquid at zero degrees C.

277,259. Internationale Zellulose-ester G. m. b. H. Films of cellulose acetate of long keeping elasticity and softness, in which the softening agent is resorcinol diacetate, which however must not be added to the acetyl cellulose composition in proportions greater than five per cent of the weight of the cellulose derivative.

279,127. Robert Strauss, Untertuerkheim, Germany. Polishing compositions, which consist of pure celluloid, diacetone solutions, mixed only with alcohol, are employed in the place of celluloid containing shellac polishes.

280,111. Philipp Roeder-Raabe A. G., Vienna, Austria. Artificial spongy mass, which consists of a concentrated solution of cellulose ester mixed with fibrous materials and easily soluble substances, such as sugar, salt and the like. These ingredients are mixed together to form a dough and the soluble ingredients are washed out by placing this dough in diluted acids. Easily molten materials can also be employed in the place of the easily soluble substances.

280,376. Chemische Fabrik Buckau, Abt. Dubois and Kaufmann, Mannheim-Rheinau, Germany. A solvent used in the preparation of lacquers, consisting of the alkyl carboxylic ethers, which are particularly solvents for nitrocelluloses, for they remain neutral, while the esters, which are commonly employed for this purpose, easily suffer a partial decomposition and for this reason have an acid reaction.

281,255. Badische Anilin- und Soda-fabrik. A celluloid-like mass, consisting of acyl compounds, of the completely hydrogenated aromatic amines, such as acetyl-dicyclohexylamine, para toluol-sulfodicyclohexamine. These substances are worked up with nitrocelluloses or other derivatives of cellulose in the regular manner.

281,265. Zaponlack G. m. b. H. Manufacture of lacquers from cellulose derivatives, in which these compounds are dissolved in liquids, such as methanol, acetone oil, ketones, and the like, after which there are added to them polymerization products of coumarone or indene or both, which have previously been dissolved in benzol, alcohol and the like. These substances can be purified if it is desired.

281,304. Eduard Girzik, Vienna, Austria. Artificial leather dyeing. The process applies to the dyeing of leathers that are made from cloth which has been impregnated with cellulose compounds, particularly nitrocellulose or celluloid.

CASH DISCOUNTS

(Continued from page 687)

that they thought so, and sixty did not think so. A total of 57 stated that they were desirous of having the practice discontinued, fifty-four wished to have it remain, and five had no choice in the matter. A total of fifty-six expressed their willingness to co-operate in a movement to abolish the cash discount, while sixty were unwilling to do so.

Considerable difficulties evidently arise in reference to the cash discount as sixty-eight declared that they experienced trouble in strictly enforcing the terms, and only thirty-nine reported no such occurrences. The chief difficulty experienced is the taking of the discounts on payment at any time up to forty-five days. It is this abuse of the practice that seems to be the principal objection to it in most instances.

Many sellers express the opinion that the granting of discounts, deprives them of profits that would otherwise be earned. Others state that it lowers the selling price of their goods. It may generally be assumed, however, that sellers have a price at which they are willing to sell their goods which will bear all ordinary discounts, and sales are rarely made below these figures, and then only with a definite purpose.

A CENTURY OF ANILINE OIL

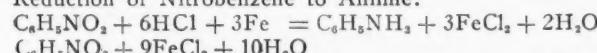
(Continued from page 686)

The chemical equations covering the above reactions are as follows:

Nitration of Benzene:



Reduction of Nitrobenzene to Aniline:



Aniline first won recognition in industry as an intermediate for dyes. The synthesis of Mauve by Perkin paved the way for the development of a new industry. The key had been found to Nature's treasure box and discovery after discovery followed in rapid succession until not only were the natural dyes duplicated by synthesis, but many dyes having no counterpart in Nature were produced and marketed. At first all the synthetic dyes were made from aniline, either directly or indirectly, and "aniline dyes" was synonymous with synthetic dyes. This is no longer true. Many synthetic dyes are now made from other intermediates. Aniline is however a very important dye intermediate as well as a useful raw material for the manufacture of a variety of other substances of great commercial importance. The annual production of aniline in the United States is over twenty-two million pounds.

Some of the most important of the dyes derived from aniline are: nigrosine, induline, fuchsine, methylene blue, auramine, tartrazine, indigo, methyl violet, malachite green, gallocyanine, chrysoidine, and orange II. There are many other dyes requiring aniline in their manufacture but the relationship is not quite so direct as in the above examples.

Aniline is used in the manufacture of: drugs such as cinchophen and acetanilide; rubber accelerators such as thiocarbanilide, formanilide, phenylguanidines, etc.; photographic chemicals such as hydroquinone; lakes such as para red, lithol red, and aniline black; food dyes such as tartrazine, orange I, methyl violet, and indigo-sulfonic acid; in the manufacture of plastics; for the production of aniline black on furs and other fibers; and for a variety of other purposes.

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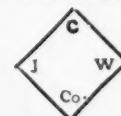
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DYE IMPORTS

(Continued from issue of Aug. 19)

Dye and Maker	Pounds
Hydron scarlet 3B powder (ss)—IG	1,320
Hydron sky blue FK paste—IG	500
Hydron violet BF paste high cone—IG	100
Indigosol 0 4B—DH	22
Indigosol orange HR—IG	50
Indigosol pink HR extra—IG	50
Indigosol red HR—DH	22
Indigosol scarlet HB—DH	22
Vat black B paste for printing—IG	567
Vat blue 8 GK paste—IG	200
Vat blue green B dbl paste (ss)—IG	1,000
Vat brilliant blue R paste fine—IG	986
Vat brilliant blue R pdr. (ss)—IG	800
Vat brilliant violet 4B paste—IG	200
Vat brown 2G paste—IG	1,199
Vat gray RRH powder, (ss)—IG	900
Vat gray RRH paste—IG	500
Vat green GG pdr. (ss)—IG	400
Vat green GG dbl paste (ss)—IG	992
Vat khaki GG, paste—IG	5,380
Vat orange 4B pdr. (ss)—IG	1,570
Vat pink B dbl paste (ss)—IG	4,086
Vat printing brown R paste—IG	2,893
Vat printing red B paste—IG	200
Vat printing red G paste—IG	300
Vat red 2B powder (ss)—IG	880
Vat red brown R paste—IG	698
Vat yellow FFRK powder (ss)—IG	400
Vat yellow RK powder (ss)—IG	500
Vat yellow 3 RT cone, powder (ss)—IG	500
Vat yellow brown 3G paste—IG	1,200
Acid alizarin gray G—IG	60
Acid anthracene brown PG—IG	2,049
Alizarin brown HD paste—IG	100
Alizarin fast gray 2 BL pdr.—IG	500
Anthracene brown PG—IG	551
Brilliant chrome blue S pdr.—IG	110
Chromazurine DN—IG	110
Chromorhodine 6GN extra—IG	220
Chromoxane brilliant violet RD—IG	100
Chromoxane brilliant violet SB—By	450
Eriochrome brilliant violet B—By	993
Eriochrome brilliant violet B supra 1060—G	551
Eriochrome brown SWN supra 1061—G	55
Eriochrome gearmol R cone. 991—G	220
Eriochrome red G 978—G	1,653
Eriochrome violet 3B 941—G	110
Eriochrome yellow G paste—G	981
Metachrome blue black 2BX—IG	1,276
Metachrome brown 6G—IG	500
Metachrome olive 2G—IG	500
Metachrome red G—IG	200
Naphtho chrome violet R—IG	220
Pilatus fast black GG—IG	100
Pilatus fast blue GR—IG	200
Pilatus fast pink G—IG	50
Radio chrome blue B—IG	500

DIRECT DYES

Benzo chrome black blue B—IG	100
Benzo chrome brown B—IG	200
Benzo fast blue 8 GL—IG	500
Benzo fast brown RL—IG	950
Benzo fast brown 3 GL—IG	1,000
Benzo fast copper violet B—IG	25
Benzo fast eosine BL—IG	100
Benzo fast heliotrope 5 RH—IG	100
Benzo fast light scarlet 4 BL—IG	100
Benzo fast yellow RL—IG	500
Benzo green G—IG	100
Benzo rhoduline red B—IG	200
Benzo violet RL extra—IG	25
Brilliant benz green B—IG	100
Brilliant fast blue 3 BX—IG	500
Brilliant pure blue B powder—By	646

Dye and Maker	Pounds
Brilliant pure yellow 6 G extra—By	110
Brilliant sky blue 8 G extra—By	1,146
Brilliant sky blue 2 RM—By	1,764
Brilliant triazol fast violet BL pdr.—Gr.	112
Chlorantine fast brown 3 RL—F	2,205
Chlorantine fast violet 5 BL—I	2,204
Chlorazol drab RH—BD	200
Chlorazol fast orange HG—BD	500
Developed brilliant green 3G—By	276
Developed brilliant orange 5GX—By	130
Developed brilliant scarlet 2BL ex. conc. pdr—By	440
Developing blue B—IG	200
Diamine azo brown 3G—C	229
Diamine azo fast violet R—C	266
Diamine chlorine 3G—Ib	300
Diamine dark blue R—IJ	50
Diamine fast green N—IC	5
Diamine fast brown GBB—IG	100
Diamine fast orange ER—C	986
Diaminoged GG—C	4,331
Dianil fast violet BL—IG	200
Diazanil pink B—IG	100
Diazo brilliant green 3G—IG	1,651
Diazo brilliant orange 5G extra—IG	960
Diazo brilliant scarlet 2 BL ex. conc.—By	441
Diazo fast black SD—IG	576
Diazo fast blue 6GW—IG	441
Diazo fast green GF—IG	700
Diazo indigo blue 4 GL extra—By	500
Diazo rubine B—By	200
Diazo sky blue B—By	1,997
Diazo sky blue 3 GL—By	500
Direct sky blue 8G extra pdr.—By	440
Formal fast black G cone—G	110
Half wool blue G—IG	320
Half wool blue 3R—IG	500
Minaxo light pink BBX—IG	200
Para black V—IG	250
Para orange G—IG	50
Polyphenyl blue GC—G	551
Sky blue N—IG	300
Zambezi black V—Gr.	500

Dyes for Artificial Silk

Artificial silk black R—IG	300
Azonine direct blue B paste—IG	300
Blue extra paste for acetate silk—IG	100
Ceres yellow I—IG	25
Cellit fast red B—IG	100
Cellit fast yellow 2 GN—IG	100
Duranol red 2B—BD	172
Ionamine blue B—BD	85
Setacetyl direct blue G pdr—G	440
Setacetyl direct orange 2R pdr—G	221
Setyl direct red B pdr—G	221

Rapid Fast Dyes

Rapid fast red B paste—IG	550
Rapid fast red GL paste—IG	2,000
Rapid fast red GZ paste—IG	500

Basic Dyes

Brilliant rhoduline blue R—IG	500
Rhoduline blue 6G—IG	100
Rhoduline sky blue 3G conc.—IG	100
Xantho acridine MO—IG	441

Sulfur Dyes

Immedial brown W conc.—IG	500
Indo carbon SN—IG	500
Kurgan violet 3RX—IG	300
Pyrogene green GK—I	1,102
Sulphide new blue BLX conc. pdr.—IG	440

Color Lake Dyes

Hansa red B pdr.—IG	50
Hansa yellow G pdr.—IG	2,100
Hansa yellow GR paste—IG	2,310
Helio black—IG	25

Dye and Maker	Pounds
Helio bordeaux BL paste—IG	4,640
Helio bordeaux BL pdr. (ss)—IG	835
Helio fast pink RL paste—IG	200
Helio red RMT extra pdr.—IG	935
Tero brown FG—IG	50
All other dyes	300

Color Lakes of Coal-Tar Origin

Color Lakes of Coal-Tar Origin	Pounds
Alizarin lake	500
Azure blue powder	250
Brown madder	44
Madder lake 71 extra pdr.	1,000
Pigment black extra pdr.—IG	50
Viridine lake H pdr.—IG	1,000

CHEMICAL IMPORTS

(Continued from page 693)

Commodity	Quantity	Value \$
Tin, bichloride, and other compounds	23,882 lbs	1,074
Titanium compounds	10,142 lbs	1,769
Urea	11,501 lbs	1,216
Zinc chloride	82,674 lbs	3,718
Zinc sulphate	16,647 lbs	877
Zinc sulphide	910 lbs	775

PIGMENTS, PAINTS, AND VARNISHES (DUTIABLE)

Iron oxide and iron hydroxide pigments	2,253,393 lbs	49,078
Ochers, crude, not ground	56,000 lbs	1,178
Stennas crude not ground	201,793 lbs	3,770
Ocher and sienna, washed or ground	1,663,143 lbs	29,028
Brown, Vandyke, Cassel earth, or Cassel	144,319 lbs	2,771
brown		
Barytes ore crude	4,533 ton	20,829
Barytes, ground or manufactured	181 ton	2,788
Umbers, crude not ground	1,280,400 lbs	2,519
Umbers, washed or ground	218,626 lbs	16,175
Whiting or Paris white	3,540,631 lbs	10,249
Whiting, ground in oil (putty)	27,950 lbs	439
Zinc oxide & leaded zinc oxides, over	170,413 lbs	13,776
Zinc oxide, mixed with oil or water	6,750 lbs	891
Lithopone	1,036,348 lbs	76,546
Gas black		
Lamp black	65,428 lbs	3,383
Other black pigments	27,578 lbs	433
Ultramarine blue	56,944 lbs	9,445
Litharge		
Orange mineral		
Red lead		
Sublimed lead		
White lead	8,820 lbs	808
Other lead pigments	88 lbs	9
Blanc fixe or precipitated barium sulphate	454,094 lbs	10,758
Chrome yellow, green & other chromium colors	7,286 lbs	2,426
Satin white & precipitated calcium sulphate	1,149 lbs	42
Colors ground in Japan vermillion reds	13,884 lbs	13,259

FERTILIZERS (DUTIABLE)

Sulphate of ammonia	36 ton	2,674
Gunpowder, & other explosives		
Dynamite		

EXPLOSIVES (DUTIABLE)

Gunpowder, & other explosives	lbs	
Dynamite		lbs

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[New Incorporations]

Sphinx Chemical Corp., Wilmington, Del., \$250,000.
 Chrystie Drug & Chemical Corp., New York N. Y., \$25,000.
 C. T. Clark, I. Cohen, J. S. Austin.

B & R Wallpaper Co., Trenton, N. J., Manufacture, \$25,000.
 Morris Rapport, Rubin Blumberg, David Kelsey, Trenton.

Transcontinental Varnish Corp., \$20,000. H. E. Herman, R. D. Marcus, M. Weisman.

Union Rendering Co., Troy, N. Y., 750 shares, \$100 each; 750 shares common, no par. H. R. McCarney, P. H. Andrae, J. H. Ludum.

Hoffmann Chemical Corp., New York, N. Y., \$100,000.
 Art Looms Utica, N. Y., Textiles, \$50,000. J. P. Liddy, C. R. Dewey, E. T. Burgess.

Atlantic Concrete Products Co., Buena, N. J., Manufacture, 1,000 shares, no par. C. E. Engleman, C. Swenson, F. Vanderburgh, Buena, N. J.

Klip Chemical Co., \$25,000 Petroleum, Wilmington, Del.
 Southwestern Paint & Asphalt Co. of New York, \$10,000. L. Newman, W. B. Hoefstader.

Busti-Kiantone Oil & Gas Co., Bemus Point, \$8,000. F. L. Cheney, G. A. Winchester, S. H. Shannon.

West Virginia Cement Co., Wilmington, Del., \$2,525,000.
 Drake Laboratories, Wilmington, Del. Chemicals, \$100,000.
 Combustion Chemicals Corp., New York; \$25,000; W. Knecht, T. J. Mullen.

General Lead & Zinc Corp., Wilmington, Del., \$100,000; minerals.

Permex Corp. of America, Jersey City, N. J., 1,000 shares, no par value; deal in metals; Elijah Brauer, Benjamin Brauer, Tillman D. White, Samuel E. Barison.

Allied Concrete Products & Supply Co., Perth Amboy, N. J.; \$100,000, manufacture concrete products; Stove W. Bonk, Marie Keak, Huyler E. Homond.

Monitor Piece Dyeing & Finishing Co., Paterson, N. J., dyeing etc., \$125,000; Joseph Carroll, Irene Tomai, Joseph V. Fumagalli.

Discol Co. of Washington, Wilmington, Del., \$100,000, manufacture chemicals.

Protecto Ink Co., Newark, N. J., 1,000 shares, no par value; manufacture inks, etc., Edward Dornsburgh, Arthur Rosen, Frances Brams.

Arista Laboratories, New York; chemicals; 100 common, no par; H. M. Malitz, N. Atlans.

CANADIAN INCORPORATIONS

Peerless Printing Inks, Ltd., Toronto; \$40,000; Frederick Hedge-
 man, Norman S. Robertson, George M. Willoughby.

Centrifugal Refiners, Ltd., Toronto; \$50,000; refine oils; Ernest C. Bogart, Ross Kennedy, Janet G. Brodie.

Regal Silk and Woolen Co., Ltd., Toronto; \$40,000; Morris J. Weiss, Lottie C. Weiss, Jacob W. Broudy.

CAPITAL INCREASES

Koppers Seaboard Coke Co. has increased its capital from \$600,000 to \$1,000,000.

[Foreign Trade Opportunities]

The Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., has received the following inquiries for drugs, chemicals and accessories. Reserved addresses may be obtained from the Bureau and its district and cooperative offices. Request for each opportunity should be on a separate sheet and state opportunity number. The Bureau does not furnish credit ratings or assume responsibility as to the standing of foreign inquirers; the usual precautions should be taken in all cases.

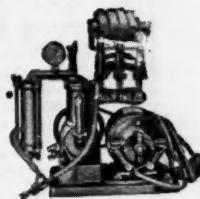
Arsenate of lead and calcium	21847	Lima, Peru	Agency
Chemicals, industrial	21851	The Hague, Holland	Purchase or agency
Oils, animal and essential	21852	Leipzig, Germany	Purchase
Phosphate rock	21853	Dresden, Germany	Agency
Rosin and turpentine	21858	Buenos Aires, Argentina ..	Agency
Soda caustic	21847	Lima, Peru	Agency
Toilet preparations	21900	Turin, Italy	Purchase and agency
Calcium cyanamide and sulphate of ammonia	21742	Alexandria, Egypt	Agency
Chemical specialties, industrial	21717	St. John, New Brunswick ..	Agency
Fertilizers	21707	Paris, France	Agency
Naval stores	21740	Hamburg, Germany	Agency
Paints	21717	St. John, New Brunswick ..	Agency
Pitch	21804	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil ..	Agency
Polish, floor	21816	Funchal, Madeira ..	Purchase or agency
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Drugs, proprietary medicines, and pharmaceuticals	21741	Kebe, Japan	Agency

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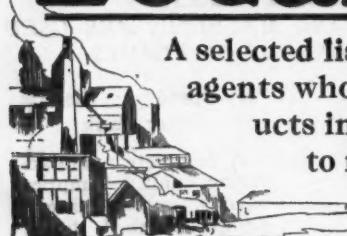
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Wants & Offers

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OXALATE, ETC.—The commanding officer, Frankford Arsenal, Pa., will open bids September 4, cir. 72, for 900 lbs. strontium oxalate and 2,600 lbs. calomel.

OXYGEN—The superintendent of light houses, Staten Island, N. Y., will open bids June 21, pro. 21915, for 30,000 cu. ft. oxygen during the six months ending December 31.

ACETYLENE—The quartermaster, marine barracks, Quantico, Va., will open bids June 25 for acetylene gas for lighting purposes during the 6 months ending December 31.

OXYGEN—The quartermaster, marine barracks, Quantico, Va., will open bids June 25 for oxygen for welding purposes during the 6 months ending December 31.

NAVAL SUPPLIES—Sealed bids are wanted on dates indicated by the bureau of supplies and accounts, Navy Department, Washington, for miscellaneous supplies for navy yards and stations:

Sch. 5886. Baldwin. 2,000 lbs. flake aluminum, 11,000 lbs. barium nitrate, 300 lbs. potassium nitrate, 4,500 lbs. magnesium, opening of October 5.

MAGNESIUM—The commanding officer, Frankford Arsenal, Pa., will open bids September 3, cir. 60, for 5,200 lbs. powdered magnesium

PAINTS AND OILS—Bids are wanted September 7, cir. 43, by the quartermaster intermediate depot, Chicago, for colors in oil, lampblack, dry and in oil; white lead, linseed oil, acid-proof paint, paint and varnish remover, stain, turpentine, graphite, graphite grease, lubricating grease, clock oil, lard oil, petrodatum, etc.

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FOR SALE—72 acres of talc equipped with buildings and machinery. Price \$25,000. United Talc & Crayon Co., Glendon, Moore Co., N. C.

FOR SALE—Completes files of DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS, unbound, \$5.00 a volume.

SOUTH AMERICA—Old established house with branches on the east coast and experienced men covering Brazil and Argentina desires connection with highly reputable American manufacturers of industrial chemicals of all kinds for sale in these countries. High-est references exchanged. Box 488, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

SOAP FACTORY FOR SALE—On account of death of partner will sell soap business and annual sales of \$100,000. Have two established brands of household soap capable of national development. Financial condition and trade reputation will bare strictest scrutiny. No brokers. Box 489, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

FERTILIZER direct to farmer mixing plant, near Pennsylvania-Maryland line, has interesting proposition for party with capital. Box 521, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

ASSISTANT SALES MANAGER—Young man wanted with knowledge of office routine and ability as office correspondent to assist sales manager. Knowledge of the chemical line desirable, but not essential. Position has future with large organization. Kindly give full particulars as to training and experience. Box 491, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

WE DESIRE connection with manufacturer and packer of high grade common salt. Kindly address the Chemical Sales Co., 272 Jackson St., St. Paul, Minn.

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CHEMICAL ENGINEER—twenty-six, married, six years experience, desires permanent position with food products or other chemical concern vicinity New York. Box 536, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

CHEMICAL ENGINEER—eight years' manufacturing experience, eight years' selling experience, chemicals, chemical machinery, wants position Plant Manager, Sales Engineer. Age 32. Box 533, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

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LABORATORY CHEMIST wanted in testing and matching laboratory of large dyestuff dealer. Location, Boston. Salary, \$1,800 to start. Must be an experienced, quick workman. Write fully as to technical training, practical experience and give references in first letter. Box 484, CHEMICAL MARKETS.

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